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**Reconciling Black Geographies: The Nature of African American
Archaeology in Texas**

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Archaeology in Texas**

by

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Report

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Dedication

For my family.

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Abstract

Reconciling Black Geographies: The Nature of African American Archaeology in Texas

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The University of Texas at Austin, 2011

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This report is an assessment of archaeological research conducted on sites related to African American history that have been examined within the state of Texas. The research conducted had four broad research goals. The first goal was to understand the nature of African American archaeology in Texas. The second goal was to compare African American archaeology as practiced in the state of Texas to that of the wider discipline of African American archaeology as practiced within academia. The third goal was to integrate data of historic sites that have an African American component to assess sites within the state that hold archaeological promise. Finally, the fourth goal was to compare and contrast between the common types of historic and archaeological sites related to the life and history of Black Texans in order to assess gaps in the archaeological understanding of African American life and history.

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

In May of 2010 I was invited to participate in an African American archaeological context project directed by Dr. Carol McDavid and Rachel Feit, under the auspices of a non-profit organization, the Community Archaeological Research Institute, Inc. (CARI). I was a contract employee, and my role was to assemble a list of sites relevant to Black history and culture in Texas; first collecting information on sites that have undergone some form of archaeological analysis before locating historic sites that have not been evaluated archaeologically. The data gathered served as just one component of a wider project to provide a comprehensive source of information about both the archaeology of African American sites and the history of African Americans in the state of Texas. This source is intended to aide cultural resource management (CRM) firms whom may be unfamiliar or have limited familiarity with historic African American sites by providing a guide that gives archaeologists, especially those untrained in African American history and archaeology, the necessary context needed to better survey and excavate such a site and compare it to other similar sites. The inclusion of historic sites allowed for a comparative analysis as well as an opportunity to examine historic sites that may hold promising archaeological potential.

A WORD ABOUT TERMINOLOGY

In this paper the terms “African American archaeology” and “African diaspora archaeology” are used interchangeably to save this essay from sounding too repetitive. It could be argued, however, that these two terms denote distinct types of archaeological research. African diaspora archaeology is arguably scholarship that is rooted in African diaspora studies. The archaeology of the black past, from this vein of scholarship, can be best summarized as studies that are “...aimed at investigating anti-Black racism and at highlighting transnational as well as local, political, and communal responses to enslavement” and freedom (Leone et al. 2005:576). Researchers who largely rely on diaspora studies to supply a foundation for their research are interested in much of the same topics as scholars that do not consider their research rooted in diaspora thought—e.g. identity formation, cultural change and continuity, domination and resistance. It can be argued, however, that the divergence between African American archaeology and African diaspora archaeology is that diaspora archaeology examines how social constructions of race oppressed and structured the everyday life of enslaved and free African Americans. Additionally, African diaspora archaeologists view their research as part of an ongoing political project that attacks anti-Black racism, and furthermore situates their research into a broader framework of diaspora that includes the experiences

of Black people and Black culture throughout the Atlantic world (Mullins 2008; Franklin and Paynter 2010).

CHAPTER TWO

A Brief Summary of African American Archaeology: Beginnings, Themes, and Approaches

A study of this kind is not only an important aide for CRM firms, but also important in legitimizing the need for more archaeological studies of African American sites in the state. Within academic literature, Texas is largely invisible in the dialogue of African American archaeology (but see Barile 2004, Brown and Cooper 1990, McDavid 1997, McDavid 2001, Davidson 2004, Davidson 2008, Davidson 2010). Viewing Texas a sort of “last frontier”, the focus of this study is to illuminate how Texas can be inserted into the dialogue of the experience of slavery and emancipation that have been constructed. Because the reports collected for this study are attached to CRM projects, many are technical in nature, meaning that such reports typically focus on assessing what was dug, how, and what was found rather than analysis and interpretation of the material culture found. The few number of interpretive site reports firms are able to produce often are inaccessible to the wider public, as these reports are often not further published in professional journals or as monographs.

Although archaeological excavations of plantations occurred as early as the 1930s in the United States, these investigations primarily utilized archaeology as a means to reconstruct the plantation layout and architecture to its original state and ignored how

archaeology could contribute to the understanding of the lives and culture of enslaved African Americans (Singleton 1990:70-1). It was not until the late 1960s that the field of African American archaeology evolved as an academic and professional discipline. The Civil Rights and Black Power movements in the United States were major contributors to the formation of the discipline, in addition to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Ferguson 1992:xxxvi; Franklin and Paynter 2010:102; Singleton 1995:121). These movements and legislation legitimized the study of African American history and culture as relevant to the understanding of American history. Direct participation of Black organizations and preservation groups in some of the earliest archaeological excavations of Black Americans were also a key factor in furthering the development of African American archaeology in the United States, as these groups and organizations took special interest in preserving the legacy of the Black past (Singleton 1995:120-1). However, much of early African American archaeology focused on plantation studies (Singleton and Bograd 1995). Long-term excavation in a limited number of states and regions—particularly Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, and the Caribbean—further restricted the understanding of the history and culture of Africans and their descendants in the Americas to those particular locations (Singleton and Bograd 1995:14-5; Franklin and McKee 2004:3; Leone et al. 2005:577). However because these studies were concentrated in areas where the institution of slavery began in the early seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, much of this early research provide valuable insight

into the origins of slavery in the New World and the changes that occurred within the institution overtime.

More recently the field has expanded temporally to investigate not only the conditions of slavery and the lives of those who emancipated themselves from the confines of slavery, but also include research on Black households and communities established after the postemancipation time period (Leone et al. 2005; Fennell 2011; Barnes 2011).

Broadly, there are four themes that dominate the archaeological study of African American culture: cultural continuity and cultural change, domination and resistance, theories of race, gender and class, and the racial politics of conducting African American archaeology. Although the treatment of these themes within this essay indicates a level of separateness, archeologists often combine two or more of these themes within their research. The following discussion on these four themes as they relate to African American archaeology is not extensive or exhaustive. One could certainly identify many more themes within the field and cite many more texts.

CULTURAL CONTINUITY, CULTURAL CHANGE

One line of archaeological inquiry is the attempt to locate African American identity in the material record. This mode of research is largely informed by the fact that aspects of African cultural beliefs and practices survived in the New World, giving way to the creation of numerous forms of African American culture. Research that seeks to

identify the aspects of African culture that survived into the New World is, for the most part, largely informed by two theories of cultural survivals and cultural change:

Africanisms or creolization.

The study of cultural continuities, or “Africanisms” as it is commonly referred to in academic literature, is largely informed by the work of Melville J. Herskovits.

Herskovits argued that Black Americans retained much of their African heritage and ancestral cultures in the New World; which can be observed through ethnographic research (Herskovits 1990:28-32). These cultural survivals can be assessed through comparisons between cultural practices of west African societies and New World African descendant societies (Herskovits 1990:6-7; 15). This argument directly challenged widely held beliefs that maintained that the middle passage and the experience of slavery was a traumatic event which rendered all enslaved peoples the inability to remember or practice much of their cultural heritage (Frazier 1957:3-10). Left without this knowledge, Africans in the Americas were forced to learn and adapt to the culture of Euro-Americans.

Within the field of archaeology, arguments for the presence of African continuities within the artifact assemblage requires the use of analogies between African material culture and ideologies and the material culture and ideological beliefs of Afro-descendant peoples in the Americas. Much of the methodological application of cultural continuities is dependent on researching primary and secondary historical and

contemporary ethnographies of west and central African cultures, comparative analysis of archaeological artifacts and artwork, as well as incorporating narratives of formerly enslaved African Americans (Matory 2005:39-40). Comparing beliefs and material culture within and between the United States and Latin American is also useful in determining cultural retentions, as well as assessing cultural transformations that occurred within these countries and regions.

Excavation at Kingsley Plantation in Florida, coordinated by Charles H. Fairbanks, is widely regarded as the first foray into the archaeological study of the African American past. Although archaeological studies of plantations within the United States has occurred since the 1930s, these studies primarily focused on reconstructing the plantation layout and architecture and were uninterested in examining the culture of enslaved African Americans (Singleton 1990:70-1). In contrast to these earlier plantation studies, Fairbanks' research on the life of the plantation's enslaved community intended to identify direct cultural continuities between African cultures in west and central Africa and Latin America and the enslaved African American community (Fairbanks 1984:2).

Sidney W. Mintz and Richard Price challenge the longstanding argument of Africanisms, arguing that this theory does not acknowledge the dynamic nature of culture. Mintz and Price instead argue that the historical contexts of African American presence in a given region, the dynamic changes that occurred within African cultural systems during the slave trade and colonialism of Africa, and how African cultural

systems changed and adapt to New World environments need to be taken into consideration when examining continuities between African and African American cultures (1992:52-60).

Leland Ferguson is arguably the most recognized advocate for the study of creolization within African American archaeology. In his book, *Uncommon Ground*, Ferguson applies creolization to his study of the culture of Black people enslaved in Virginia and South Carolina during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Ferguson argues that the theory of creolization allows one to identify the African cultural systems, or “African grammar”, that informed the preference, use, and significance of European and European-derived objects within the African American plantation community (1992:xlii-xliii). In other words, studying the processes of creolization in an African American context allows researchers to access the meaning and significance of the material world largely informed by African cultural traditions. For example Ferguson provides numerous examples of slave cabins in South Carolina that detract from the more traditional frame or log cabin structures commonly found on plantations throughout the American South, demonstrating how these structures derived from African vernacular architecture and adapted and evolved as a result of new building techniques and materials borrowed from European colonists (1992:63-82).

Creolization theory recognize that all cultures are dynamic—allowing one to address how colonial contact often produced change in “traditional” cultural systems,

recognizing how quickly—and perhaps easily—a culture can be influenced and altered by other cultures. Creolization allows one to realize that in many plantation contexts interactions between African and European (and sometimes Native American) cultures played a role in the creation of African American cultures and identities. The archaeologist's goal is then to uncover how European and Native American materials and forms were adopted into the cultures of African Americans.

DOMINATION AND RESISTANCE

How enslaved African Americans actively and passively resisted the domineering control of the planters is another theory commonly used to analyze and interpret the archaeological record of enslaved African Americans. Because domination and resistance theories have informed many studies of the plantation context, this summary focuses on how this theory has been employed within archaeological studies of plantations.

Resistance typically refers to a dominant class' power to require a subordinate class to do something—usually some sort of task—and the subordinate class' ability to choose to resist by either doing the task incompletely or not at all (Paynter and McGuire 1991:11). In the plantation context this outward, readily recognizable form of resistance is usually termed everyday, conscious, or active resistance. Robert Paynter and Randall H. McGurie explain that everyday/conscious/active resistance often:

...involves the ordinary weapons of relatively powerless groups: foot dragging, dissimulation, false compliance, pilfering, feigned ignorance, slander, arson, sabotage...they require little or no coordination or planning; they often represent a form of individual self-help; and they typically avoid any direct symbolic confrontation with authority or with elite norms (1991:12-3).

Unconscious resistance, on the other hand, is often conceived as the ways in which enslaved people chose to live their life on the plantation. Enslaved people unknowingly resisted to slavery by simply "...build[ing] their own subculture, different in kind as well as material quality from their white owners..." (Ferguson 1991:28).

RACE, GENDER AND ARCHAEOLOGY

In the analysis of the Black past consideration of how systems of oppression shaped the lives of Black Americans should inform research questions, analysis, and interpretation. Publications from Paul Mullins, Maria Franklin, Terrence W. Epperson, Laurie Wilkie, and Whitney Battle-Baptiste engage with theoretical frameworks that interrogate how race, class, and/or gender structured the material conditions of enslaved and free African Americans thus bringing the systems of oppression to the forefront of analysis.

Although race is a social construction and not a biological fact, these social constructions affected African American's notions of person-hood and community identity. Constructions of race in the United States institutionalized Blacks as the antithesis to whiteness through legislative and judicial means, economic systems, media outlets, and sanctioned extra-legal justice. Notions of race also dictated the ways in

which Black people were able to achieve citizenship, integrate into wider society, and access goods and resources. Critical race theory, as Epperson states, "...acknowledges the fundamental role of the law in the construction of racial difference and the perpetuation of racial oppression in American society" (2004:101). America's legal system, coupled with popular media portrayals of African Americans, played a role in how Black people in the United States shaped their lives and should be considered when interpreting the material culture of enslaved and emancipated African Americans.

Writing from a framework grounded in critical race theory, Mullins is able to examine how anti-Black racism patterned Black consumers' participation and access to goods, arguing that American consumerism served two aims. The first aim was to exclude Black participation in the market economy. The second aim was to advance and support racist depictions of African Americans as a means to reinforce a belief that Blacks were subservient to the white population and therefore not fit for recognition as citizens (1999:4; 41-8). With this in mind, Mullins is able to demonstrate how the participation of African Americans in the economy as consumers became a part of a larger political struggle for equal rights and recognition as U.S. citizens (1999:18; 25-8).

Researchers of African American archaeology, like with the wider field of archaeology, have been slow to incorporate gender analyses into their work (see Conkey and Gero 1997 for a general review of gender analysis within archaeology). Ignoring how gender, as well as race, shaped African America ultimately homogenizes the

experiences of Black Americans (Franklin 2001:112). However, a number of texts addressed this omission within the discipline, effectively integrating both a racial and gender analysis into the archaeology of African Americans (e.g. Galle and Young 2004).

More specifically, many scholars have bridged the gap between analyzing race and gender within the archeological record by incorporating Black Feminist Thought into their work, producing scholarship that can now be recognized as Black feminist archaeology (particularly the works of Franklin 2001, Wilkie 2003 and Battle-Baptiste 2011). Black feminist archaeology is closely aligned with Black Feminist Thought, which emphasizes the understanding that Black women and girls face interlocking systems of oppression (which include race, gender, sex, class, age, ethnicity, and sexual orientation) that require a special framework for understanding how these interlocking modes of oppression operate within the lives of Black women and female children (Franklin 2001:111).

In the first book dedicated to extrapolating what Black feminist archaeology is, Battle-Baptiste argues:

Black Feminist Archaeology is a method that centers the intersectionality of race, gender, and class into a larger discussion of archaeological approaches to interpreting the American past. This theory also considers the direct connection of the past with contemporary issues of racism and sexism that allow researchers to see how the past influences and shapes contemporary society and perhaps forces us all to be more sensitive to the larger implications of our research (2011:69-70).

Battle-Baptiste further demonstrates the applicability of Black Feminist Thought within archaeology through the usage of several case studies of pre and postemancipation sites that include the Hermitage, Lucy Foster's Homesite, and the W.E.B. Du Bois Boyhood Homesite. These case studies illuminate how a research project grounded in Black Feminist Thought directs the researcher to consider how gender, race, and class were mediated within a household or community.

Similarly, in *Archaeology of Mothering*, Wilkie is able to demonstrate how mothering practices within the African American household defied racialized gender constructions of womanhood and are largely informed by distinctive African American cultural and political practices during the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries (Wilkie 2003:8-10; 79-86). Recognizing that white society crafted images of motherhood that excluded people of color, Wilkie attempts to understand how constructions of woman and motherhood were often in opposition to these narratives.

RACIAL POLITICS AND PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeologists have become increasingly aware of the political ramifications of their work for both the general public and for the African descendant community, however defined. This level of awareness has made public archaeology a legitimate component of academic archaeology. The exhumation and reburial of remains of enslaved Africans from the African Burial Ground in New York City, New York elucidates the relationship between community stakeholders and researchers as both

groups attempt to claim ownership over and interpret the past. Specifically, the African Burial Ground project highlights how interpretations of the Black past often reproduce racist narratives, requiring the perspectives of the descendant community to counter such narratives. For example, the Afro-descendant community was initially concerned that the bioarchaeological component of the research design would result in narratives that supported the belief of Black Americans' inherent primitiveness (1997:88-90). Rather than not include a biological analysis altogether, however, the descendant community requested researchers to determine the nationality of the persons buried in the graveyard (La Roche and Blakey 1997: 89). Uncovering the nationality of the enslaved men, women, and children buried at the African Burial Ground served as recognition of the African diaspora and brought humanity to those buried at the African Burial Ground that "racing skeletons" could not provide.

When the descendant community consists of both white and Black members of a community, collaboration over archaeological research and interpretation can become even more complicated. For example, incorporating the public into the archaeological interpretation of plantation sites can be difficult to navigate because of contested narratives—one that wishes to provide a realistic depiction of plantation life for the men, women, and children enslaved on the plantation and the other who wishes to represent the favorable aspects of life on the plantation (McDavid 1997:116). The historic silencing of African American history and experiences within the United States also requires

sensitivity in both the approach to outreach and inclusion in archaeological interpretation. In negotiating between these two general descendant communities, Carol McDavid advocates a both/and approach that allows multiple narratives to be recognized and incorporated into the interpretation and history of Levi Jordan Plantation (1997:117-8). This approach empowers both communities, especially the African American descendant community who has largely been excluded from telling their stories (McDavid 1997:125).

CHAPTER THREE

Researching Black Texas

As this report is an outgrowth of an historical context database project, the first half of this essay is primarily concerned with representing the data collected. The research questions outlined in the following page are what primarily guided the analysis. Being someone that, outside of the Buffalo Soldiers, was completely unfamiliar with Texas Black history and culture, the underlying principles of these questions served to both orient myself to the history of Black Americans in Texas and to understand the bare bones of data accumulated. The research methodology describes how data was gathered, definitions of categories, as well as issues in terminology that arose. Some questions I did not seriously consider before I began my research included the following: first, what did it mean to label a place an historic site rather than an archaeological site. Second how did I interpret the distinction between plantation and farmstead. Lastly, in what ways did the categories farmstead, plantation, and homestead mean different things to different people. For the most part, I treated these categories as self-evident only to revisit these issues a year later and reassembled the data to accommodate the fact that not everyone used the same terminology in a manner with which I am most familiar. The results section summarizes the data gathered and uses this data to answer questions posed earlier in the report. Common historic and archaeological sites uncovered were rather surprising, considering I was expecting Texas archaeology to follow trends common in

academic research. Scholarly reviews of African American archaeology have consistently identified plantation archaeology as the most common type of site researched within the field (Fennell 2011, Franklin and McKee 2004, Leone et al 2005, Singleton 1995). These annual reviews note the more limited amount of research conducted outside of plantation archaeology and identify the postemancipation time period as an emerging topic of study. A GIS component was incorporated into the analysis to determine the spatial distribution of sites throughout the state, revealing counties that had significant amounts of archaeological work. The conclusion provides my assessment of promising historic sites that may be suited for archaeological research.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

Initially, there were four broad research questions developed for this project: How many African American sites are in the state of Texas total? Of this, how many are historic? How many are archaeological sites? How are sites distributed throughout the state? What region—west, central, east—within Texas contain the most number of archaeological or historical sites? Where are there lapses in Texas archaeology? What periods are understudied? Which historic sites, if any, hold archaeological promise? These four general questions were designed to assess general trends in African Diaspora archaeology within Texas, and to understand how Texas African American archaeology fit into the larger archaeological study of the African Diaspora in the United States.

METHODOLOGY

Data was gathered primarily from two online sources maintained by the Texas Historical Commission: Texas Historic Sites Atlas (THSA) and Texas Archaeological Sites Atlas (TASA). A third source, archaeological site reports housed in the library of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) located at the University of Texas at Austin's J. J. Pickle Research Campus, were also examined to locate archaeological sites that may have been missed while searching through the TASA online database. The Texas Historical Commission (THC) provided two separate online databases that contain information on all archaeological and historic sites known to the state. TASA is a restricted online database only available to practicing archaeologists. This source provided information on all archaeological sites reported to the THC within the state of Texas. The second online database, the THSA, is an unrestricted online database that lists sites that have received a Texas Historical Marker, Cemetery Number, or National Register Number, among other state designations. TASA and THSA served as the main resources for collecting information on African American sites within Texas and further determined how sites were divided into two broad classifications: historic and archaeological.

I located and cataloged archaeological sites using only the archaeological sites atlas database and site reports located at TARL. After I was confident that I had performed an extensive search through these two sources, I searched the historic sites atlas for additional African American sites that were not involved in an archaeological

research project. Information gathered from these three sources was initially copied onto a worksheet created by Rachel Feit before being transcribed into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. This was done so that there was both a paper and electronic copy of each record in the database, as well as to minimize transcription errors. I recorded the site and project name if available, an archaeological site identification number (either the site trinomial number or the Texas Antiquities Committee number if no trinomial could be located) , geographic information (including county, location, and UTM coordinates), site type, time period, a short description of the site, and bibliographic references—title and author(s) of a site report or the recorder(s) name and organizational affiliation if no site report is available. Site numbers were repeated in the event that multiple site reports were written for one archaeological site; this was done so that multiple site reports are listed separately in the database and therefore more apparent to people searching through it. For historic sites that could not be connected to an archaeological site, a Texas Historical Marker number, National Register number, and/or cemetery number was recorded instead. Paper copies of the records were check-marked off after input into Excel.

HISTORIC VERSUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Because the primary goal of this research project was to ascertain how many African American sites have and have not undergone archaeological study, it was important to establish a clear definition of what constituted an archaeological site and

what constituted an historic site. It was also imperative to have a clear definition of what an African American site is. Broadly, it was determined that an African American archaeological site is anything that has the potential to reveal information about Black people in the past—based on the indication of a site being occupied, owned, and/or regularly used by Black people. Sites that were constructed using the labor of African Americans were also included (e.g. dams, confederate camps), as well as sites where the focus of archaeological investigations was not the African American component although Black Americans were an essential presence. For example, many of the early archaeological surveys of plantation sites focused on the “big house”: that is, plantation owners and their families. These initial investigations may not have provided any direct information about African Americans but, because they are plantation sites, do offer opportunities to investigate the experience of enslavement in Texas.

Archaeological sites have either a site trinomial number or a Texas Antiquities Committee (TAC) permit number and are located in the TASA database. Although all sites listed in the database created for the African American archaeological context project date to the historic period, sites listed under the archaeological category had already undergone some form of archaeological analysis. Historic sites therefore refer to places that have had no archaeological work conducted on its grounds and therefore were found solely through the THSA database. As one can imagine, however, many archaeological sites also have historic site numbers. In these cases the site was listed

primarily under its trinomial or TAC Permit number with other associated numbers listed in separate columns. Dividing these African American sites into two categories—historic and archaeological—allowed for comparisons between the two, made it easier for trends to be assessed, and allowed for an examination of possible sites that hold archaeological potential.

HISTORICAL MARKER, CEMETERY NUMBER, NATIONAL REGISTER NUMBER, NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT, STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDMARK, SITE TRINOMIAL, TAC PERMIT?

There are a number of state and national programs that offer designations to sites that can successfully demonstrate historical significance. They include the Texas Historical Marker program and the Historic Texas Cemetery (HTC) program, administered through the THC, and the National Register of Historic Places, administered through the National Park Service. There are three categories for Texas Historic Markers: subject markers, Historic Texas Cemetery, and Recorded Texas Landmark. Subject markers commemorate events, places and people that were significant to local, regional, or state history and are at least 30 years old (“Official Texas Historical Markers” 2012). The process for obtaining an historical marker is straightforward: one has to fill out and return an application to the THC during the designated periods when the commission is accepting applications. Historic cemeteries may receive special designation, Historic Texas Cemetery, based on its historical significance in local or state history. In order to be considered for a designation the cemetery must be at least 50 years

old. A person who wishes to obtain a cemetery designation for a burial ground must submit an application and all required supplemental materials to the county's Historical Commission ("Historic Texas Cemetery Program" 2012). In this report and in the database, there are no distinctions between the three different historic markers—they are all recorded as Texas Historical Markers.

In addition to the HTC program, the Texas Historical Commission allows for site numbers—a "cemetery number" with two letters designated county followed by the letter "C" for cemetery and a three-digit number—to be acquired specifically for cemetery sites within the state. In the Historic Sites Atlas, these are listed as a separate category (listed as "cemetery" under "record type" in the Historic Sites Atlas) and are recorded by their cemetery number in the Excel database created for this project. Anyone may request a cemetery number for a graveyard, as long as one knows the location and name (or some descriptive information if the burial site has no known name). For many graveyards that have cemetery numbers, there is little other information listed besides its name and county, which often is determined via the cemetery number, as the number begins with two letters that corresponds to a specific county in Texas.

The National Register of Historic Places is a federal program that recognizes properties that should be preserved due to its architectural, archaeological, and/or historical significance ("What is the National Register of Historic Places?" 2012).

Properties can be nominated individually or as a part of a related group of sites within the area that together compose a National Register Historic District.

Archaeological sites reported to the Texas Historical Commission typically receive an archaeological site trinomial number. However, for sites that are on land belonging to the state, a TAC permit number must be obtained before archaeological work can commence (“The Antiquities Code of Texas” 2012). Some sites found through the online archaeological database are identified by TAC permit number in lieu of a site identification number.

In addition to any of the above designations available to historical sites, an archaeological site may receive recognition as a State Archeological Landmark, providing the site with further legal protection by the state. In order for a property to be considered an archaeological landmark, it must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places (“State Archaeological Landmarks” 2012). However unlike with the National Register, which allows property owners to alter their land as they see fit, owners of an archaeological landmark must petition the Texas Historical Commission before any property alteration can take place (State Archaeological Landmarks 2012).

DATABASE ORGANIZATION

The Excel spreadsheet created for this project consists of 30 separate columns. “Project Name” and “Site Name” refer to the title of the archaeological project, if applicable, and name of the site. The site number field refers to the archaeological site

numbers—either a site trinomial or a TAC permit number. “Site type” is a short descriptive keyword that sufficiently summarizes what the site is. Determination of site type was informed from viewing the site forms and reports available online and at TARL. The UTM coordinates were all provided on either site forms or site digitization data forms for many archaeological sites. Some historical marker properties had UTM coordinates on their site form, but this practice was not common. Information about the time period of occupation for each site was recorded if these dates were provided. The “work” field only applies to archaeological sites and denoted the phase of archaeological study conducted on a site. Bibliographical information—indicated by the “author”, “year”, “title”, “in”, “publisher city” fields in the Excel spreadsheet—provides reference information for site reports completed for an archaeological project. This reference information was found separately utilizing the abstract search option on the TASA interface or where found at the TARL library. In the event that a site report was not found, the name and organization of the site recorder(s) was noted in the “recorder(s) name” and “recorder(s) firm” columns; this information was found on the digitized site form.

Archaeological sites that have associated historic designations—a National Register, Cemetery, State Archaeological Landmark, and/or historic marker numbers—are listed primarily by their trinomial. Historic designations for these archaeological sites are listed under its appropriate column—“National Register Number”, “Historical

Marker”, or “Cemetery Number”—allowing all archaeological sites to be listed together. Where available, the year state and national designations were approved are also provided.

SEARCHING THE ONLINE DATABASES

A keyword search was utilized to extract likely African American sites from both THSA and TASA databases (Table 1). After entering a choice keyword, I went through each result that was returned and confirmed, and recorded all sites that did, in fact, relate to African Americans in some capacity. Among the keywords used were African American and its variants, all variants of the word freedmen’s community/colony, negro, segregation, Buffalo Soldier(s), and Black Seminole. The term “Black” alone was not initially used when searching through the TASA and THSA databases because of its usage as both a descriptive term and as a racial identifier.

Search Terms				
•African American	•African-American	•Freedmen's community	•Freedmen's Colony	•Freedman Community
•Freedman Colony	•Negro	•Segregation	•Buffalo Soldier(s)	•Black Seminole
•Seminole	•Seminole Negro	•Seminole negro scout	•Seminole scout	•Emancipation
•Antebellum	•Post Emancipation	•Pre Emancipation	•Civil War	•"Freed Black"
•"Black American"	•Colored	•CCC Camp	•Slave	•Enslaved
•Sharecropper	•Share-cropper	•Plantation	•Slavery	•Tenant House
•Tenant Housing	•Chain Gang	•Prison Gang	•Civil War Campsite	•Union Soldiers
•Confederate Soldiers	•Postbellum	•P.O.W. Camp	•Slave Quarters	•Reconstruction

Table 1: List of search terms

After exhausting the TASA database, I visited TARL and spent two days searching through archaeological sites reports housed there. Because it would have been too time consuming to look through every site report that pertained to historic period sites, and because site reports located at TARL are separated according to CRM firm and not by subject manner, I only reviewed those site reports that were roughly 100 pages or more in length as those were likely reports based on excavations. Sites found through TARL's library were recorded in the same manner as sites found through THC's databases—they were initially recorded onto a paper worksheet before being transferred into Excel.

About a year later, in August of 2011, Carol McDavid brought to my attention that the keyword “Black” is utilized for National Register properties and districts to denote properties primarily pertaining to African American history instead of the term “African American”, requiring that I do a separate search of just National Register properties using “Black” as the search term in the THSA database. As previously mentioned, within both the THSA and TASA databases general search, the keyword “Black” is utilized as a descriptive term as well as a racial category. A general search using the term “Black” is futile when searching for African American sites in these databases because all site forms that mentioned the term Black anywhere on the form will be returned. I double-checked the results returned in the atlas with the county by county listings found on an unofficial but otherwise comprehensive National Register of Historic Places website; accessed using the following web address:

<http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/>.

SITE CATEGORIZATION

As noted earlier, all sites were divided into two simple categories: archaeological and historic. Within each of these two categories, sites were further divided into sub-categories according to type. Archaeological sites were further divided into 17 separate sub-categories; historic sites were separated into 18 different sub-classifications. For historic sites, site type classification were based on the “subject codes” (keywords that classify the site) given to each property and “marker text” (summaries that provide

background information and its relevance to Texas history) fields found on the online site form. Multiple keywords can—and often are—given to an individual historic property. The marker text can be provided by any person affiliated with the nomination site, and is a short description of its importance to local or state history. Subject codes, however, are given to each site by the THC’s Historic Programs Division and therefore are a standardized means of classifying sites into appropriate categories (“Historical Atlas FAQ” 2012).

Unlike with the THSA, in which employees of the historical commission themselves determined the relevant subject codes that ultimately classify sites, the person(s) responsible for completing the archaeological site form were responsible for deciding how to categorize a specific site. Where available, sub-categories for archaeological sites were determined based on the “site type”, “explanation of site type” fields, and/or site description fields on a site form, as well as site report abstracts. If any of those fields were insufficient or not filled out at all, the site name itself was used to determine the appropriate classification—as many sites clearly indicated a category in its title. Many archaeological sites were either re-categorized or given a site type in the absence of one based on information provided on its site form or report.

As one can imagine, terms used to identify and classify archaeological sites were not employed in a consistent manner. This is especially true for home-sites. Instead of simply defining a site as a residence, some researchers decided to further define a home

either as a plantation, homestead, field quarters, or farmstead. To complicate matters, site recorders provided no explanation for their categorization, making it unclear whether they used the term to denote a specific type of residence. Furthermore, a number of plantation sites were initially recorded as a home or farmstead despite if elsewhere on the site form the recorder indicated that the plantation relied on the labor of enslaved people. Because of the problems described, I reclassified sites in a manner with which I believed was appropriate. All antebellum home sites that housed captives and relied on enslaved labor to produce crops and/or help with the maintenance and operation of the home were identified as a plantation. Thirteen sites that were originally listed as homestead or farmstead were later reclassified as a plantation. Since it was unclear how researchers drew the line between farmsteads and homesteads, all home-sites that were neither plantation sites nor the residences of enslaved African Americans were reclassified as “residence”. Even this decision was difficult because a few homesteads were plantation sites that transitioned into homes for tenant farmers after the end of the Civil War. Ultimately, I decided not to re-classify residences used by enslaved African Americans that were later used by tenant farmers as quarter sites unless archaeological investigations primarily centered on the period of tenant occupancy. After this preliminary issue was resolved, I was able to move on to analysis of data collected.

CHAPTER FOUR

Results and Discussion

There are a total of 1,060 archaeological and historic sites that relate to African American history in Texas listed in the database. Of those 1,060 sites, 74%—or 783 sites in all—are historic sites. Numbering to just 277 archaeological sites comprise 26% of the total number of sites listed.

HISTORIC SITES

Historic sites are subdivided into 18 different categories (Table 2). Cemeteries constitute the majority of historic sites documented; 447 cemetery sites are listed in the database. Most of these cemeteries have very little qualitative data associated with its cemetery number, such as the year or period the cemetery dates to and the city the graveyard is located in. These issues make the potential for these sites to be located and assessed for archaeological value difficult unless fuller information is provided elsewhere.

Many of the graveyards contain the burials of enslaved and/or emancipated men, women, and children and continued to be used by the local Black community well into the 1900's. In the instances where summary information was provided, it was clear that not only were cemeteries that were racially segregated represented but cemeteries that

were not predominately African American but contain the graves of one or a few Black people—typically enslaved by and buried with the plantation owner and their family.

Christian churches represent the second largest number of historic sites, comprising 114 of the total 783 historic places recorded. Of these 114 churches, one is Episcopal, one is Presbyterian, three are Catholic, three are nondenominational, 44 Methodist, and 62 are Baptist. The majority of these church sites have Texas Historical Markers. Three church sites have both historical markers and listings on the National Register and five are solely National Register properties. Fifteen churches can date the initial formation of their congregation to the 1840s and 1850s. One church, Trinity United Methodist (THC Marker#10809) in Houston, Harris County, had a place of worship in 1851.

Site Type	Total	Percentage
Orphanage	1	0.13%
Port	1	0.13%
Prison	1	0.13%
Former Slave Market	1	0.13%
CCC	2	0.25%
Hospital	2	0.25%
Kiln	2	0.25%
Organizations	3	0.38%
Park	3	0.38%
Library	4	0.51%
Military	8	1.02%
Business	13	1.66%
Homestead	27	3.44%
Community	33	4.20%
Plantation	44	5.61%
School	78	9.94%
Church	115	14.65%
Cemetery	447	56.94%
Grand Total	785	100.00%

Table 2: Historic sites by category

Educational centers, including primary and secondary institutions, colleges, universities, and vocational schools, amount to 78 separate sites. Of the 78, ten were funded in part through Julius Rosenwald's Rosenwald Rural School Building Program. These former Rosenwald Schools include the Pleasant Hill School, Blanton School/Wolfe City Rosenwald School, O.J. Thomas High School, Marian Anderson High School, Little Red Schoolhouse, Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School, Shiloh

School (which is also listed as Shilow School in the Fisk University Rosenwald Fund Card File Database), Powell Point School, Lockhart Vocational High School (later renamed the George Washington Carver High School), and Columbia Rosenwald School. These schools represent just a tiny fraction of the 526 learning institutions that were constructed throughout the state of Texas with aide from the fund (Fisk University Rosenwald Fund Card File Database). The Rosenwald building program did not reach Texas until 1920, seven years after the initial start of the fund and after the program severed ties with the creator, Booker T. Washington, and the Tuskegee Institute (Hoffschwelle 2006:86). These ten schools represent the continued progression of African American education in the early twentieth century 55 years after the abolishment of slavery. Of these schools, only two are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, six have only Texas Historical Markers, and two institutions have both.

Six of the 78 schools listed in the African American Historical Context database are buildings located at four historically Black colleges or universities—Prairie View A&M University, Huston-Tillotson University, Texas College, and Jarvis Christian College. Of the six buildings, two are homes of faculty or staff. These buildings are the Florence Robinson Cottage at Jarvis Christian College and the President’s House at Texas College. Two buildings related to education are also included in the school category. The Houston Negro Hospital School of Nursing has no affiliation with any historically Black college or university but was the only teaching facility for Black nurses

in the area. Another building, the location of the Teacher's State Association of Texas, is not a school but was an African American organization concerned with improving the quality of education for Black youths and provided resources and support to African American teachers in the state (National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] 2012: Teacher's State Association of Texas). All aforementioned sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Plantations (n=42) are the fourth largest category of historic sites. Out of the 42, 36 have dates; only one dates to before 1820 (1818), and five were constructed between the years of 1820 to 1830. The majority (n=15) of plantations were established in the 1850s and six were constructed in the 1840s—the years following the acceptance and approval of Texas into the United States as a slaveholding state—providing a nice representation of Anglo-colonization and the beginning and development of slavery in the state. Of those listed, five are on the National Register of Historic Places.

It is not surprising that cemeteries, churches and schools would together compose the majority of historic sites because they are closely interrelated. Largely due to segregation, Black communities built their own churches, schools, and cemeteries that often shared the same spaces. These institutions were typically built on land donated by one or a few people. It was not uncommon for churches to also function as early schoolhouses during Reconstruction and early Jim Crow eras until community members could collect enough money and land needed to construct a separate structure for a school

(McQueen 2000:16-15). As institutions, cemeteries, schoolhouses and churches were crucial in maintaining self-sustainable communities after the end of slavery. As a place for remembering and mourning, cemeteries also provided a sense of shared heritage and kinship among community members. After the end of slavery many freed men, women, and children could not read or write—making them especially vulnerable in the volatile south and unable to fully exercise their newfound citizenship and freedom. Men and women were equally eager to become literate. Schools provided these and other skills that enabled children to become literate. Churches often served as central meeting points for political mobilization, offering members necessary information from everything from voter registration to mobilizing around contemporary civil rights movements. Churches were also important socialization centers as well as a central point in encouraging and executing racial uplift ideologies that preached, morality, respectability, and self-sufficiency (Hicks 2010:54).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Before analysis of archaeological sites began, I first had to remove duplicate site numbers from the list. Duplicate site identification numbers indicated multiple separate site reports available for a particular site. Removing duplicates narrowed the initial list of 305 recorded archaeological sites down to 277. Because all historic and archaeological sites were listed in a single spreadsheet, this was done by first copying and pasting archaeological sites into a separate spreadsheet within Excel, sorting the copied data by

site number, before finally going through the resulting list one by one and deleting excess site trinomials.

Archaeological sites are separated into 17 different categories (Table 3). The four most numerous archaeological sites are residences, cemeteries, plantations and servant quarters (abbreviated quarters in table), and communities.

Site Type	Total	Percentage
Canal	1	0.36%
Ditch	1	0.36%
Hospital	1	0.36%
Inn	1	0.36%
Road	1	0.36%
Shipwreck	1	0.36%
Sugar Mill	1	0.36%
Barn	2	0.72%
Kiln	3	1.08%
School	4	1.44%
Church	6	2.16%
Quarters	9	3.24%
Military	16	5.76%
Community	25	8.99%
Plantation	27	9.71%
Cemetery	86	30.94%
Homestead	93	33.45%
Grand Total	278	100.00%

Table 3: Archaeological sites by category

The data for homesteads, farmsteads, and plantations are skewed in three respects. First, nine site trinomials were provided explicitly for the residences of enslaved people and not for the plantation in general or the big house. Since these trinomials were intentionally given to the cabins of enslaved Africans, they were treated as a separate

category in the database—“quarters”. Second, as discussed earlier, site recorders gave little indication of their reasons for listing a site as a farmstead versus a homestead—often treating these categories as self evident. Save for reading through each available site report, it is hard for me to infer why someone choose or choose not to list a site as a homestead instead of a farmstead or vice versa. In reading site forms, abstracts, and select site reports it quickly became clear that some site recorders used the term “homestead” as a general term applicable to all types of households. Others employed the term “farmstead” to apply to sites where agriculture and raising of livestock was a primary part of the household’s function, therefore indicating a specific residential subcategory. Other times the term farmstead was used to indicate a residence located in a rural area. In other instances, researchers used the two terms interchangeably. Third, some home-sites listed as a farm or homestead are former quarters for enslaved African Americans on antebellum plantations that later became the residences of sharecroppers. However, because in these instances researchers were primarily concerned with the “transitioning” occupational period from pre to post emancipation, it was identified and listed in the spreadsheet as a home, and not a quarter, site. Because of these three issues, all sites that referred to a home—save for plantation and quarters—were relabeled to the more neutral term “residence”. After this change, residences constituted 34% (n=93) of the total. It is also difficult to discern how many of the 93 residences were homes of

landowners, which would have helped to delineate the number of Black landowners and renters represented among these home-sites.

Five sites, all a part of the Yates Community Archaeology Project have associated historic designations in addition to site trinomial numbers. Because these five sites are located within the Fourth Ward community in Houston, Texas, these homesteads are recognized on the National Register as a part of the Freedmen's Town Historic District. Three of the five homesteads have solid dates of site construction. The other two sites that compose the Yates Community Archaeological Project—41HR1031 (Wilson Street Lot) and 41HR1033 (Robins Street Lot)—refer to a city block and therefore provide no single date of site construction and were given the estimated date of community formation. Of these three, the oldest is the Ned Pullum House (HR979), which dates to 1898. The other two residences—the J. Vance Lewis Home (HR1032) and the Rutherford B.H. Yates House (HR980) were constructed between the years of 1907-1908. The men who owned these homes were prominent in their community, providing a glimpse into the lives and material culture of middle class urban Black families in the early twentieth century. Pullum was a preacher in Houston, first at Bethel Baptist Church before establishing his own church the Friendship Missionary Baptist Church, in 1903 (Texas Historical Marker [THM] 2012: #13640). Lewis was an attorney, gaining admittance to the Texas Bar in 1904 (THM 2012: #14479). Yates was a printer and was

co-founder of a Black owned company, the Yates Printing Company, in 1922 (THM 2012: #11691).

Only one homestead—named the Green House in its site record form—has just a National Register number. Site FB233, the home of Henry and Annie Boyd Green, is located within the historic African American community Kendleton in Fort Bend County. The home dates to about 1870 and remained in the Green family until mid the 1990s, when it was officially abandoned (NRHP 2012: Green, Henry G. and Annie B. House). This site is particularly interesting and informative because archaeologists paid close attention to the usage of the yard and the practice of yard sweeping within this African American household—a practice that is not uncommon in the south but otherwise understudied archaeologically (however see Battle 2004; Heath and Bennett 2000). Because the archaeologists paid attention to the practice of yard sweeping at this site, the report provided further examples of the material correlates of yard sweeping. Additionally, the female head of household—Annie Boyd Green—was a nurse who regularly served members of the community and was preferred among community members because she employed home remedies in her practice—providing a rare glimpse of African American spirituality and medicinal practices (NRHP 2012: Green, Henry G. and Annie B. House). Unfortunately, an associated CRM site report could not be located, this information was gained from reading the NRHP narrative available through the THSA.

Cemeteries (n=85 31%) constitute the second largest archaeological category in the database. Cemeteries also encapsulate a wide variety of topics within African American history that includes enslavement, post-emancipation communities, Black Seminoles and Buffalo Soldiers. Thirty graveyards have an accompanying cemetery number, and 11 have both a cemetery number and historical marker. Additionally, five separate cemeteries are cataloged in multiple historic registers—including three burial grounds that have received recognition as a Texas State Archaeological Landmark. Similar to historic sites, cemeteries that have been evaluated archaeologically are often associated with antebellum plantations and churches within freedmen's colonies, some of which were also surveyed for archaeological potential. The fact that cemeteries often are associated with plantations and churches is unsurprising because cemeteries helped to establish and legitimate a Black community and shared identity. It was convenient to create neighborhoods near a graveyard previously used by enslaved people as these areas already carried established significance for communities of freed men and women. Archaeologists should be cognizant of the potential multiple uses of these public places within Black communities, the relationships that one public site may share with other public spaces, and how the relationship between place and community link back to a construction of a post-bellum African American identity and heritage. The Freedman's Cemetery in Dallas, Dallas County is a state archaeological landmark and a graveyard established by the Black freed men and women community in Dallas.

The graveyard was in use as a burial ground for formerly enslaved and freed men, women, and children as early as 1869 and continued to be used by the local Black community up until 1907 when it was condemned by the city of Dallas (Peter 2000:1). The resulting research project includes an extensive bio-archaeological analysis of human remains as well as background history of the African American community in Dallas. The resulting two-volume research report and dissertation written by James Davidson (2004) is a good example of an accessible report that can serve as a resource for academics and professionals conducting archaeological research at a graveyard established by African Americans.

Bull Hill Cemetery (FA86), also recognized as a Texas State Archaeological Landmark, was the burying ground for enslaved African Americans from Churchill Jones Plantation and continued to be used by members of the nearby freedman's colony China Grove, established in 1880, until 1961 (THM 2012: #16641). Unlike the Dallas Freedman's Cemetery, which was established by freedmen after emancipation, the Bull Hill Cemetery was created and in use during the antebellum period and continued to be used by freedmen and descendants of the Churchill Jones Plantation—mainly because of its established importance among the Black descendants of that particular plantation. The Buffalo Soldiers Cemetery site (HZ228), located in Indian Hot Springs, Hudspeth County is recognized on the National Register. Additionally, this cemetery has both a cemetery number and a historic marker. As suggested by its name, the graveyard is the

final resting place of seven Buffalo Soldiers who died during battle against Apache Indians in 1880 (NRHP 2012: Archaeological Site No. 41HZ228). The Buffalo Soldiers were an all-Black military regiment organized shortly after the end of the Civil War—mostly in recognition of the ability of African American males to be efficient soldiers and in response to the participation of many Black men in the Civil War. Soldiers stationed in Texas were charged with the task of scouting areas uninhabited by American citizens, repairing roads, escorting and protecting mail carriers and rail lines, and protecting Americans from attacks by Native Americans (Nankivell 2001:19; Field and Bielakowski 2008:42).

Plantations and the homes of enslaved African Americans are the third largest archaeological site represented in the context database. Plantations (n=26) and the residential quarters of enslaved individuals (n=9) are combined to compose 13% of the total number of archaeological sites collected. Although these two categories can be classified under the title of “plantation”, I ultimately decided to treat the nine residences of enslaved individuals in the database as an independent category because site identification numbers were deliberately given to the quarters themselves and not to the plantation complex in general or specifically to the planter’s house. Furthermore, because this database is for an African American historic context project, archaeological sites that are directly related to Black Americans, e.g. surveyed and excavated sites that provide understanding of how Black people lived in the past, should remain more evident

than those sites that have the potential to reveal information about the life-ways of Black people.

The residence of captive African Americans at Liendo Plantation is the only quarters that could be attached to listings on state or national historic registers. These designations, however, are distributed to the Liendo Plantation complex as a whole and not specifically to the quarters. Liendo Plantation was constructed by Leonard W. Groce in 1853 , and exploited the labor of as many as 300 men, women, and children (NRHP 2012: Liendo Plantation; Beazley 2012). None of the quarters are still present and only survey and oral history was conducted for this site (NRHP 2012: Liendo Plantation). All plantations found in TASA and TARL date to the American colonization of Texas in the early and mid-1800s, as expected. Following is a brief overview of five of the 26 plantation sites found. Varner-Hogg Plantation in West Columbia was established by Martin Varner in 1824 and was later sold to Columbus R. Patton in 1834 (Jones 2012). Under Varner's tutelage the plantation was a small farming operation, with few enslaved African Americans, and focused on the raising of livestock and production of rum ("Brief History of Varner-Hogg Plantation" 2012). When ownership transferred to Patton, however, the plantation primarily produced sugar with as many as 60 enslaved individuals working and living on the plantation (NRHP 2012: Varner Hogg Plantation). The plantation was later sold in 1869. As a part of the "Old Three Hundred", the Varner-Hogg Plantation provides information about slavery during the early Anglo-American

colonization of Texas. Additionally, since the plantation later became a major sugar-producing farm, it can attest to the rapid growth and refinement of the institution during the relatively brief period of legalized slavery in the state during the 19th century. The Varner-Hogg Plantation is listed on the National Register, has an historic marker, and is recognized by the state of Texas as a State Archaeological Landmark.

Three additional plantations have received the designation of State Archaeological Landmark. They are the Lake Creek Plantation House, Robinson Homesite, and Lake Jackson Plantation. The owner of Lake Jackson Plantation, Abner Jackson, was the owner of two other plantations in the Brazoria County area. Jackson constructed the plantation in the 1840s and used it to produce sugar (History of Lake Jackson Plantation). Little information could be located for Lake Creek Plantation and the Robinson Homesite.

The sole plantation to be recognized as a National Register Historic District is the McKinney Homestead (TV289) in Austin, Travis County. Primary archaeological excavations conducted in 1974 largely focused on the planter's home, cisterns, and mill complex, which also served as the basis for the site's designation as an historic district (NRHP 2012: McKinney Homestead). However, researchers may have located the site of residences for enslaved Black Americans during initial survey work. The McKinney home is one of two plantations that have undergone archaeological evaluations that I was able to locate in Travis County.

Although it is important that plantation sites continue to be researched by archaeologists in order to understand more fully the experience of slavery in Texas, we must also devote equal attention to the number of plantations that transitioned into farms after the collapse of slavery. Following emancipation in 1865, it was not uncommon for formerly enslaved Black Texans to continue to reside on the plantations they lived at before the Civil War. Perhaps due to the uncertainty of freedom or not having the resources needed to move off of the plantation as soon as possible, many African Americans entered into tenancy agreements with their former “masters” which allowed them to remain at their residences as long as they continued to farm the land. It should be noted, however, that it was not uncommon for laborers to move from plantation to plantation frequently in search of more favorable tenancy agreements (Rice 1971:164). The tenancy agreements that these men and women entered into were often unfair—legally binding freed people into a system that resembled slavery. There were three different systems that Black Texans found commonly themselves a part of: cash, share, tenant sharecropper (Rice 1971:165).

Cash tenants paid their landlord an agreed upon amount in rent in exchange for land and housing. All crops produced would then be the renter’s own profit. Share Tenants agreed to pay the landowner a certain amount of their crop in return for the use of land and housing. Sharecroppers worked as farm laborers after paying the landowner an agreed upon amount in rent either crops or by cash; they were allowed to keep a

percentage of the resulting crop as payment for their labor. For share tenant and cropper, the price renters received for their crop would ideally reflect the current market value for the crops. Unfortunately, largely because many white landowners were eager to re-establish their supremacy and ownership over Black labor, it was not uncommon for crops produced by Black tenants to be priced well under the market value, which caused many farmers to enter the following farming season in debt to the landowner.

Two examples of residences that transitioned into postbellum farming communities are homesites found located at the Legg Plantation and Levi Jordan Plantation. The residences at Legg Plantation in Nacogdoches County (NA156) is once such site that continued to remain in use by the Black plantation community after the Civil War when these African Americans remained on the land and worked as sharecroppers (Corbin 2012). As of 2009, about six to seven cabins still remain at the site (Corbin 2012).

Perhaps the most well known excavated Texas Plantation is the Levi Jordan Plantation (BO165) in Brazoria County, Texas. Archaeological excavations helmed by Kenneth L. Brown at the plantation focused on how the Black community on the plantation adjusted to freedom. As Brown and Doreen Cooper demonstrated in their article “Structural Continuity in an African American Slave and Tenant Community”, tenant communities such as the ones found on Legg and Levi Jordan plantations are especially well suited for studying cultural continuity and change during the antebellum and Jim Crow eras (Brown

and Cooper 1990). This, of course, was able to be studied precisely because both statuses of people—enslaved and emancipated—occupied the same residences on the same site.

Even though tenancy was a system created to keep freed people in servitude and dependent on the planter class, many Black Texans were able to save enough money needed to permanently move off the plantation and obtain land of their own, in spite of the various barriers designed to keep them at the mercy of white planters. Many such people moved into nearby, already established, freedmen's communities. Such people often rent or bought land from other Black landowners. Other African Americans were able to establish colonies of their own through the purchase of huge parcels of land. Many of these landowners often re-sold or rented smaller portions of land to friends and family members, ensuring that other African Americans would be able move into the area (Sitton and Conrad 2005). A few Black families even established residences in predominately white communities (e.g. Ransom Williams Farmstead, TV1051). Twenty-five different freedmen's communities have been evaluated archaeologically in Texas. Composing of more than just residences, many of these colonies were self-reliant communities that included churches, schools, businesses, and cemeteries. Many of these communities can be understood as an indication of agency, as willing and able men and women decided to flee plantation life. These communities can also be understood as a testament to the racial climate of the era, because often many white politicians, police, and citizens resisted African American integration into society—pushing them to the

peripheries into designated “Black neighborhoods” that quickly became associated with crime and immorality (Gross 2006:52; 83-4). Furthermore, although many African American colonies were insulated and located considerable distance away from white communities they were nevertheless vulnerable to attack from lynch mobs and surveillance practices that served to deny citizenship to African Americans and cement their status in society as inferior and subservient (Rosen 2009:24-7)

The majority (n=14) of community sites are located in Houston, Harris County, Texas. Ten of these sites (trinomials HR10008 to 1017; TAC #3651) were a part of an extensive archaeological survey and excavation of residential and commercial buildings in Houston’s former freedmen’s community, known as Freedmen’s Town or Fourth Ward (Feit et al 2007:13-4). Although the series of surveys and excavations focused on the African American occupants, Italian immigrants also resided and owned businesses in the area (Feit et al. 2007:16; 24; 28). This is perhaps the most comprehensive archaeological study of an African American freedman’s colony removed from the plantation context in Texas. Site excavations into Houston’s Fourth Ward included not only residences but churches and various Black owned businesses as well—providing a clearer picture of how urban Black neighborhoods were able to sustain themselves with little interaction with the surrounding white communities (Feit and Jones 2007:25). Although the development of this neighborhood did not differ much from the creation of other urban Black districts in other metropolitan cities, the Fourth Ward appears to have avoided

ghettoization until the mid to late twentieth century (Feit and Jones 2007:159). The main topics addressed by the project archaeologists included consumerism, adornment and aesthetics, and the establishment of an urban Black community identity (Feit and Jones 2007:182). A related site, the Wilson-Victor Street Lot (HR1031) also located in Houston's Freedman's Town, is also a multi-component site. The lot consists of several "shotgun" style homes, a general store, and a barbershop (Marcom 2012). All of these sites together are recognized as a National Register Historic District property and each possesses an historic marker.

A similar study of another freedmen's colony was undertaken in Denton, Denton County, Texas in 1990. Quakertown (DN481) was established in 1875 and lasted until 1921 when the city of Denton bought out residences and businesses with the intention of constructing a city park in the area (Odintz 2012). The neighborhood included a church (Saint Emmanuel Missionary Baptist Church, THM 2012: #13563), lodges, and businesses (Lebo 2012). Quakertown was recently recognized with a State Archaeological Landmark in March 2011.

In addition to freedmen's communities there are several (n=6) racially integrated neighborhoods that were studied archaeologically that date to both pre and post-Civil War periods. One such pre-emancipation site, HR787 (or Block 12) in Houston, Texas included two lots that could be traced back to Black occupants. One homesite was the residence of a presumably free Black family until the 1840s, after which it then became

the residence of an enslaved African American woman (Taylor et al. 1998). The second lot was the home of an emancipated woman whom operated an area mercantile ship fleet (Feit and Jones 2007:37). Much of the Block 12 analysis was dedicated to discerning the socioeconomic status of the various occupants of the site, since a wide array of economic and social groups are represented within the study area. In particular, archaeologists attempted to analyze material correlates between contemporary enslaved and free Blacks as a means to assess the standard of living between the two economic classes of people (Taylor et al. 1998). Another site in Houston, the Dynamo Stadium (T.A.C. #5088; 5266), examined race relations among whites and Blacks living as neighbors during the Reconstruction Era. The project archaeologists determined that they did not have archaeological evidence needed to attest to race relations—in part because ethnic markers could not be ascribed to specific artifacts (Schexnayder and Moore 2010:24).

A site in Dallas, Texas—identified as DL279—is another racially integrated neighborhood that dates to the 1840s and was regularly occupied up until 1882. Three lots—associated with enslaved African Americans, Black tenants, and a Black laundress—were investigated alongside lots associated with prominent white individuals (Jurney and Andrews 1994). All studies of relatively racially integrated communities contribute to a fuller understanding of African American life-ways in Texas by providing information on urban slavery and the mediation of race and culture for free and enslaved

Blacks. It should not, however, be assumed that Black people appearing in “white” spaces as residents is not evidence of a level of racial tolerance.

CHRONOLOGY

I was able to divide many of the archaeological sites into three broad chronological categories based on information provided through site forms and abstracts where available: Pre-Emancipation (up to 1865), Post-Emancipation (which can further be divided into Reconstruction, Jim Crow, and Great Depression eras) and pre to post emancipation (which indicate those sites that were in use for extensive periods of time that cover both antebellum and postbellum time periods). This was done in order to gain a sense of how well each era is represented in the database. Two hundred and two sites could be categorized as post emancipation sites, just 56 sites could be identified as pre-emancipation sites, and 12 were identified as a pre to post emancipation site. Seven sites could not be categorized. This initial data suggests that the post-Civil War period in Texas history is better researched than the period of slavery in Texas. However, this conclusion may be indicative of a larger chronological issue since no African American sites listed in the database date to before the 1820s. The earliest sites in the database, which date between 1820s-1830s, were established through land grants secured from Mexican-governed Texas by Stephen F. Austin. However, Blacks arrived in Texas with Spanish colonizers in 1528 (Rice 1971). By the 17th and 18th centuries a small Black and multiracial population quickly appeared, numbering to 15% of the Texan population

in 1792 (Barr 1996:3). In the early 1800s many Black Americans who emancipated themselves from slave states moved to Texas—creating maroon communities (Barr 1996:3-5). Therefore the colonial period in Texas, as represented in the African American Historical Context Database, begins in the 1820s and lasts until 1865—only representing roughly 45 years of Texan colonial history and American statehood at best and completely ignoring the Spanish colonization period. In contrast, Texas’ post-bellum period extends from 1865 until the mid 1960s—covering about 100 years and representing 55 more years of African American history than what is available for the pre-emancipation period.

ANALYSIS

At first glance African Diaspora Archaeology in Texas appears to buck the trend commonly associated with African American Archaeology in the United States—plantation sites do not account for the most common African Diaspora site in Texas. Furthermore, the post emancipation time period constitutes the majority of sites that have undergone archaeological study and are better represented than those occupied before 1865. This conclusion is mirrored when only taking into account the four common archaeological sites; sites that date to the post-bellum period (n=172) are better represented than those that date to the antebellum period (n=49). Eleven sites were occupied during both the ante and postbellum periods. I was unable to categorize eight sites. Again, this is likely indicative of the fact that sites that date to the Spanish and

Mexican governance of Texas does not exist in the African American Historic Context Database. To explore further this initial assessment (that Texas African Diaspora archaeology does not follow national trends in African American archaeology) I identified and recorded the survey years for cemetery, community, homestead, and plantation/quarter sites as listed on the each site's online form. On each site form there are separate fields titled "observe/record dates", "surface/collect dates", and mapping dates, all of which often are the same date. These fields were used to determine the survey dates. For instances where no survey date was listed, I used the date the site form was completed. In the event that no site form was available online, I used the date of a final report as listed on the digitized abstract form on the archaeological sites atlas. The resulting table (Table 4) shows that 232 sites were broken down into five separate decades based on the most recent survey date for a particular site.

Site Type	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Cemetery	0	21	21	20	20
Community	0	1	1	8	15
Homestead	0	4	32	21	36
Plantation	1	8	11	6	9
Total	1	34	65	55	80

Table 4: Number of sites per decade

Taking the dates of the most recent survey into account, Texas does not appear to be such an anomaly. The majority of plantation sites were surveyed in the 1970s and 1980s, the period in which African Diaspora Archaeology begins to flourish through the

archaeological investigations of plantations (Singleton 1995:119-120). Cemeteries have been consistently surveyed since the 1970s, and homesteads since the 1980s. The archaeological study of communities appears to be a more recent phenomenon becoming more intensely studied in the 1990s and early 2000s, which is consistent with national trends as academic archaeological studies of Black communities has intensified in recent years.

Because the majority of academic publications available that assessed the state of African American archaeology largely focused on research affiliated with academic institutions, it perhaps should come as no surprise that a database mostly composed of projects conducted by CRM firms does not closely reflect academic assessments of trends and gaps in African American archaeology. As Theresa Singleton notes, CRM firms have greater access to a variety of historic African American sites, and have greatly contributed to the diversity of sites investigated that pertain to the African Diaspora (1995:120-1). Singleton, however, does not provide explanation over the specific differences between CRM and academic research.

Cemeteries aside, there is little correlation between the most prevalent historic and archeological sites. For example, only six churches have been investigated archaeologically, in contrast to the 115 various African American church sites listed in the African American Archaeology Context database that possess a state historical marker. Alternatively, only 27 homesteads have historical markers versus the 93

homesteads that have been assessed archaeologically. This discrepancy is not that surprising, given that many archaeological investigations conducted on African American sites (and in general) are implemented by the state and conducted through CRM firms. Many sites with historical markers are in the hands of private citizens who do not have the resources and/or interest to initiate an archaeological project. In addition to being more accessible, obtaining a historical marker also provides some protection of property that archaeology does not necessarily guarantee.

GIS ANALYSIS

The primary purpose of including a spatial analysis of sites in Texas is to locate geographic gaps in Texas archaeology. To assess areas that are better studied than others, the state of Texas is divided into nine different regions—west, Red River, north, east, southeast, central, south central, coastal bend, and south (Figure 1). These regions are based on the Texas City Management Association Region list (<http://www.tema.org/regions.html>). I based my regional categories on how they were delineated on this site because the counties within each region are clearly outlined. A database such as this one is uniquely able to provide information on the spatial distribution of sites. Unfortunately, I was faced with many obstacles in my attempt to construct a GIS friendly database that can be easily imported into Esri's ArcGIS software. The primary complication came in my attempts to transcribe and convert UTM coordinates provided through site forms available through the TASA database into

latitude and longitude decimal degrees. Many sites (n=198) have a separate form—named the “site digitization data form” on the TASA website—that lists coordinates using a NAD 27 datum. A total of 67 sites did not have this accompanying data form but listed coordinates on its standard site form using a NAD 83 datum, requiring that I utilize the online North American Datum Conversion (NADCON) tool provided through the National Geodetic Survey to transfer these NAD83 coordinates into NAD27 coordinates. This transformation process shifted many of these sites as many as 20 to 30 meters. Because my ultimate goal was to create a visual representation of where sites are located within the state—possible location inaccuracies were acceptable as long as the site was represented in its correct county. It was impractical to attempt a GIS-based analysis of historic sites, as the majority do not have coordinate information listed.

The majority of archaeological sites that pertain to African American history are located in southeast, east, and central Texas (at 23%, 25%, and 29% respectively there is no clear majority). However, they follow an expected pattern, as it is assumed that the majority of Black sites would be located in these regions. Even dating back to Spanish colonization of Texas, much of the western region was left unoccupied, with colonizers instead choosing to reside in the central and eastern parts of the state (Rice 1971). Likewise, the majority of American planters established plantations in the eastern and central regions of the state.

With 24 individual sites, the majority of sites in central Texas are located in Travis County and are largely composed of cemeteries (n=15). In southeast Texas, most sites are located in Harris County (n=30) and are composed of community sites (n=15). West of Bexar County, African Diaspora sites only exist in nine other counties. Sites that do exist in the westernmost part of the state, specifically in Jeff Davis, Brewster, Terrell, Hudspeth, Val Verde, and Kinney counties, all are military sites that relate to the Buffalo Soldiers or Black Seminole Scouts. No sites extend further northwest than Young County, hence why the uppermost portion of Texas is excluded from the below figure.

Besides one cemetery site in Cameron County (the southern most county in Texas), and sites that pertain to the armed forces in Val Verde and Kinney counties, no other African American sites have been surveyed and/or excavated in the Texas panhandle. Based on settlement histories, archaeologists would expect to find Black Seminole Indian camps in the borderlands of Texas and Mexico (Etienne-Gray 2011). It is hard to say whether the lack of visibility of Black Seminoles in the Texas archaeological record is a product of geomorphic and cultural processes or more indicative of the fact that there are not many resources available to locate and survey potential sites.

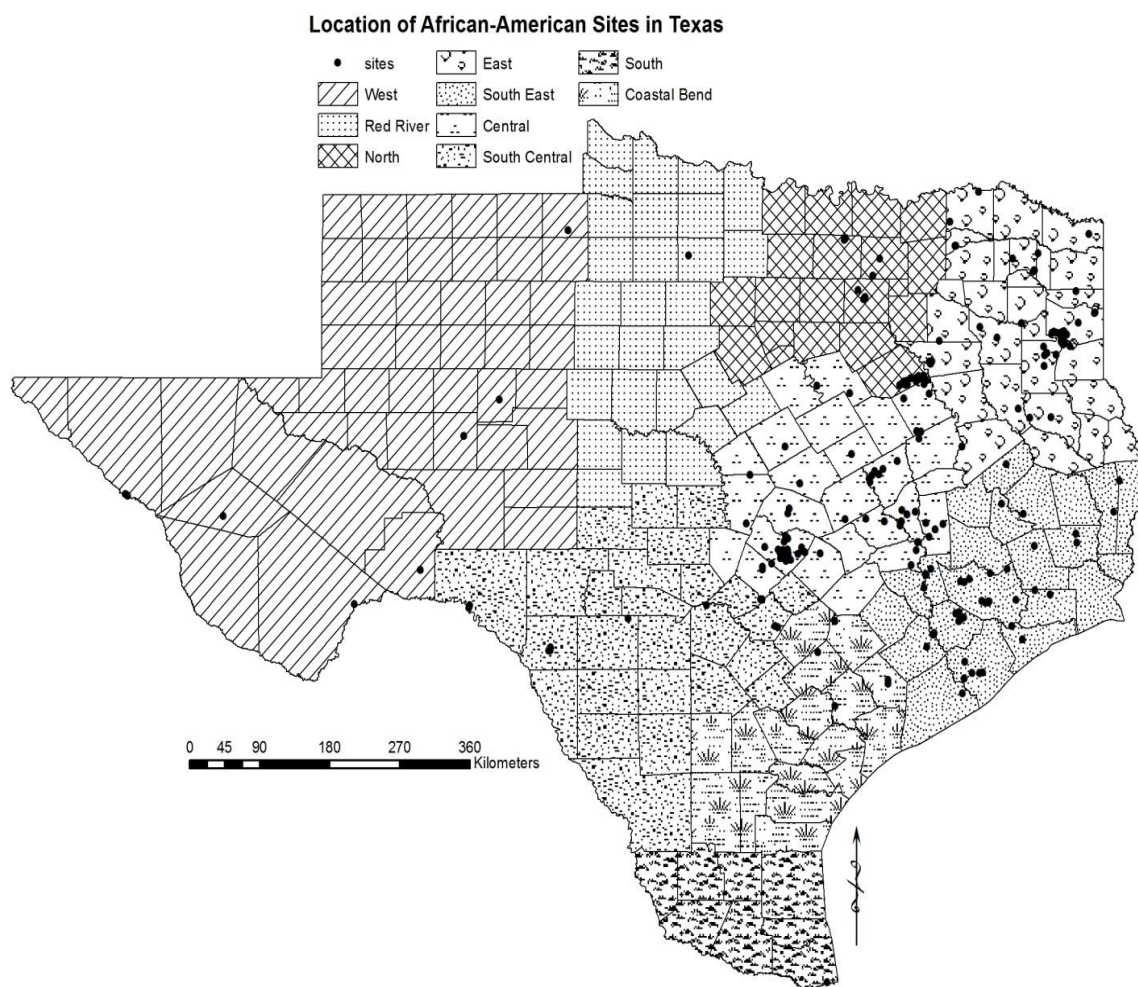


Figure 1: Distribution of African American sites in the state.

CHAPTER FIVE

Conclusion

My first research question was simply how many African American sites could be located and of that total how many represented archaeological sites and how many represented historic sites. Utilizing digitized records available online through the THC's archaeological and historic atlases, in addition to archaeological sites reports available at TARL, I was able to locate 1,060 African American sites in all. Of these, 277 sites are archaeological and 783 are historic—making historic African American sites the most common category of African American sites in Texas.

The second research question I posed concerned the distribution of African American sites across the state of Texas. Site distribution followed an expected pattern, with the majority of sites situated in the central and eastern region. Much of Texas, both before and after it became a part of the United States, was left uninhabited by colonists and enslaved and emancipated Africans—with people choosing to reside in the central and eastern parts of the state. The far western region of the state contains sites that only pertain to Buffalo Soldier and Seminole Scout occupation. No African American sites have been analyzed archaeologically in the northern region, and only one in the southern region has been evaluated.

With regards to the third and fourth questions initially posed (Where are there lapses in Texas archaeology? What periods are understudied?) I believe that

institutions—churches, schools, community centers, etc.—remain under researched. Churches and schools in particular remain understudied archaeologically, especially considering that these sites are well represented as historic sites. Christian churches often served as the cornerstone within a Black community both in slavery and in freedom. During slavery informal churches—gatherings of enslaved African Americans often in clandestine locations—served as one way to cope with the harsh realities of slavery and were a means of establishing a sense of community. After emancipation churches served as the first institutions established in predominately Black communities, and often were more than religious centers—serving as political headquarters, centers of education, locations for social gatherings, and meeting centers for lodge organizations. Because of its multiple functions, churches are crucial in understanding community interaction, the sustainment of African American culture after emancipation, and the resources available to African Americans in their attempts to combat all forms of racism as they attempt to assert their civil rights. Although assessing historic African American churches that are still in use may be impractical, a number of churches have previous locations that may be well suited for archaeological research (e.g. Mount Olive Baptist Church-14151, Wayman Chapel A.M.E. Church-5728, Saint Philip’s Episcopal Church-11749, and County Line Baptist Church-13866).

As soon as enslaved African Americans gained their freedom, schools were established within their communities. With the help of the Freedman’s Bureau, by

October of 1866 forty-five schools were constructed in Texas (Smallwood 1981:70) and by 1877 as many as 678 schools were created (Sitton and Conrad 2005:110). Some of these early schools were held in churches until the community could raise enough money to build a suitable structure to hold a school. These schools were critical, as many freed men, women and children could not read or write, and quickly became a source of pride within Black communities. Many of these early schools also focused on providing area children with technical skills needed for future job prospects—perhaps an acknowledgement of the reality that many children would find employment in the service and farming industries as adults. Unfortunately, only four schoolhouses have been studied archaeologically; compared with the 78 historic schoolhouses with Texas Historical Markers. Furthermore, these historic schools represent only a small fraction of the schoolhouses constructed throughout Texas in the Jim Crow era.

Among the 78 historic schools registered with the THC, ten are Rosenwald schools. These ten schools are distinct because they were constructed with the aide of a school building program created by Booker T. Washington and other members of the Tuskegee Institute and funded by Julius Rosenwald, co-owner of Sears, Roebuck, & Company. African American communities across the south could petition the fund to provide a grant and blueprints needed to construct a school within the community's budget (Hoffschwelle 2006:87). The National Trust for Historic Preservation has taken special interest in restoring former Rosenwald Schools both by preserving structures that are now

in disrepair but by also preserving the memory of such schools through the collection of oral histories. One case study available through the National Trust website is of the Old Hopewell School for Colored Children in Round Rock, Texas. This particular school was successfully restored and is currently used by the city school district (Hopewell School: Round Rock, Texas National Preservation Case Study). These Rosenwald schools serve as a testament to Black communities determination to provide area children with opportunities needed to succeed and be self-reliant.

A handful of archaeologists who have investigated African American households located in predominately white communities have hypothesized that local Black churches and schools provided connections to a local community that shared a heritage and culture, as these were the primary social institutions controlled by Black Americans, ensuring that people would not suffer in isolation (e.g. Wilkie 2000). In this capacity, churches and schools ensured that children were acculturated into a local African American identity and allowed for relationships to be formed and maintained.

Slavery in Texas was sporadic up until 1821. Spain, and later Mexico, never relied on the labor of enslaved Africans to support their economic institutions, and instead focused on establishing missions and enslaving Native Americans. However, Africans did exist within the state as enslaved, free, and runaway prior to 1821. The inability to locate Black people within the state before Anglo-American colonization archaeologically is a missed opportunity to include Texas in the dialogue about the

African Diaspora that has begun and continued in Florida, California, and Mexico, as they share similar colonial histories. Texas has the potential to be woven into ongoing conversations about maroon settlements and Black Native American communities that were created as a result of intermarriage between free Blacks and Native Americans. The few archaeological sites that concern Black Seminoles are primarily on the sub-group of scouts that aided the United States military. Since it appears that a new ethnic population of people of Spanish, Native, and African descent emerged in Texas, perhaps comparisons can be made to the Californio ethnic identity that developed in California (Voss 2008:199).

My final research question, posed at the beginning of this research paper, was to ask what historic sites, if any, hold archaeological promise. One such site, the Limerick-Frazier House in Austin, Travis County, provides archaeological promise in illuminating the effects of gentrification and the role of higher education within a Black community—in this case within the Black community of East Austin. The home was owned by John W. Frazier, a professor at nearby university Huston-Tillotson, and his wife Laura Allman Frazier. The Frazier's regularly housed Black students and out of town visitors whom could not stay in area hotels due to segregation laws (Surte and Smith 2004:8). Another home in East Austin served a similar function. The John Henry and Minnie Tate Brewer House, constructed in 1926, served as a social center and residence for Black students attending school at Huston-Tillotson College (NRHP). These two homes have the

potential to bridge discussions on the impact of segregation on the Black community in Austin, as many Black residences were forcibly removed from west into east Austin (Surte and Smith 2004:10-11) and segregated education due to these homes intimate ties to Huston-Tillotson College. This topic of segregation and relocation has special relevance today as the Black community who was forced into the eastside of Austin some 100 years ago are currently being forced out of the area due to gentrification—an issue that many African Americans and other racial minorities are facing in cities throughout the United States.

The African American historical context database provides a central resource to locate archaeological sites that pertain to Black history, making it easier to facilitate inter-site comparisons within the state of Texas and other similar sites throughout the Americas while also providing those unfamiliar with African Diaspora archaeology a brief overview how the study has progressed in Texas. Historic sites provide further context that may aide in archaeological analysis and interpretation.

APPENDICES-AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORICAL CONTEXT DATABASE

Appendix A-Archaeological Sites

Site Number	Site Type	Author	Year	Title	In	Publisher	Publication City
41BL244	Plantation		1981				
41BO133	Plantation	Earls, Amy C. and Marybeth S.F. Tomka	1994	Historic and Prehistoric Archeological Excavations at Verner-Hogg Plantation State Historical Park, Brazoria County, Texas	TAC Permits 273 and 664	TPWD Public Lands Division, Cultural Resources Program	Austin
41BO133	Plantation	Roemer Jr., Erwin, Shawn B. Carlson, and Cristi Assad	1983	Archeological Testing at Verner-Hogg State Park, May and June 1983		Texas A&M Archeological Research Lab	College Station
41BO133	Plantation	Nash, Michael A.	1997	A Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Municipal Park Project for the City of West Columbia, Brazoria County, Texas	Document No. 970367	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.	Austin
41BO133	Plantation	Nickels, Dave	2010	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Varner-Hogg Plantation State Historic Site (41BO133), Brazoria County, Texas		Ecological Communication Corporation	Austin
41BO165	Plantation						

41BO165	Plantation	Leezer, Carole	2006	Archaeological Investigations at the Levi Jordan Plantation State Historic Site, Brazoria County, Texas	Archaeological Report Series No. 7	Center for Archaeological Studies, Texas State University - San Marcos	San Marcos
41BO172	Plantation	Few, Joan et. Al	1996	Final Report of Research and Excavation at the Lake Jackson State Archeological Landmark, Lake Jackson, Texas, 41BO172, Between 1991 and 1996		University of Houston Clear Lake	Houston
41BO172	Plantation	Few, Joan	1993	Lake Jackson Plantation State Archeological Landmark Site 41BO172, Archeological Survey and Testing of Proposed Parking Lot Area .342 Acre Lease Tract, Stephen F. Austin Five League Grant, Abs. 19 and Jared Groce Five League Grant		Lake Jackson Historical Commission	Lake Jackson
41BO196	Canal	Meyers, Allan D.	1998	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Brazos Canal, City of Lake Jackson, Brazoria County, Texas	MAC Report of Investigations No. 199	Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc.	Houston
41BO202	Cemetery	Boyd, Douglas K.	2003	Archeological Excavation and Reburial of Unmarked Historic Graves in the Pioneer Cemetery (41BO202), Brazoria County, Texas	Reports of Investigation No.139 (PAI) Report No.59	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41BP170	Cemetery						

41BS1436	Military	Carpenter, Steve	2001	Archeological Reconnaissance of Forty-Two Permanent School Fund Lands in Brewster County, Texas	Archeological Reconnaissance Report No. 99-01	Texas General Land Office	Austin
41BT269	Cemetery						
41BT443	Cemetery						
41BU29	Plantation						
41BU78	Cemetery						
41BU93	School						
41BW616	Cemetery	Gadus, E. Frances and Freeman, Martha Doty	1998	Archeological Survey of 1,794 Hectares at the Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Bowie County, Texas	Reports of Investigations No. 120	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41BW754	Cemetery						
41BX1179	Homestead						
41BZ115	Homestead	Thoms, Alston V. with Baker, Carlson, Dickens, Olive, Clabaugh, Thoms, and Waters	1993	The White Creek Archaeological Project: Cultural Resources Assessments for the Proposed Texas A&M University Wastewater Treatment Plant, Brazos County, Texas	Reports of Investigations, No. 13	ARL	College Station
41BZ115	Homestead	Carlson, Shawn Bonath, Editor	1995	African American Lifeways in East-Central Texas: The Ned Peterson Farmstead (41BZ115), Brazos County, Texas	Reports of Investigations No. 3	Centerr for Environmental Archaeology, TAMU	College Station

41BZ118	Homestead	Thoms, Alston V. with Baker, Carlson, Dickens, Olive, Clabaugh, Thoms, and Waters	1993	The White Creek Archaeological Project: Cultural Resources Assessments for the Proposed Texas A&M University Wastewater Treatment Plant, Brazos County, Texas	Reports of Investigations, No. 13	ARL	College Station
41BZ152	School	Carlson, Shawn B.	2006	Archaeological Investigation of Two Historic African American Schools		Star of the Republic Museum	Washington
41BZ74	Plantation	Carlson, Shawn Bonath	1983	Archeological and Historical Investigations at the Richard Carter Site (41BZ74), Brazos County, Texas	Report of Investigations #2	ARL, Texas A&M	College Station
41BZ74	Plantation	Carlson, Shawn Bonath	1987	The Richard Carter Site (41BZ74) Brazos County, Texas: Results of the 1985 Field Season	Reports of Investigations, No. 4	ARL, TAMU	College Station
41BZ75	Cemetery						
41CE73	Plantation						
41CF51	Cemetery						
41CH268	Shipwreck						
41CH358	Community	Shepard, DK	1995	Historical/Archival Research and Oral History Study of an Area East of the Wallisville Townsite and the Associated African American Community, Wallisville Lake Project, Chambers County, Texas	Wallisville Lake Project Technical Series, Reports of Investigation No. 1	Geo-Marine, Inc.	Plano
41COL135	Cemetery	Tine, Angela L. and Melissa M. Green	2000	An Archaeological Delineation of a Historic African American Cemetery in McKinney, Texas	Letter Report Number 44	Geo-Marine, Inc.	Plano

41COL177	Homestead						
41CV183	Homestead						
41DL279	Community	Jurney, David H. and Susan L. Andrews	1994	Archeological Investigations at (41DL279), Site of the John F. Kennedy Exhibit, Dallas County Administration Building, Dallas, Texas		SMU Press	Dallas
41DL316	Cemetery	Gordon, Cynthia G. and others	1999	Freedman's Cemetery: Site 41DL316, Dallas TX: Assessment of Sex, Age at Death, Stature, and Date of Interment for Excavated Burials	Archeology Studies Program, Report No. 9	Texas Department of Transportation	Austin
41DL316	Cemetery	Peter D.E., M. Prior, M.M. Green and Victoria G. Glow	2000	Freedman's Cemetery: A Legacy of a Pioneer Black Community in Dallas, TX	Archaeology Studies Program Report. 21, Texas Dep't of Transportation		Austin
41DL393	Community	Schulte-Scott, Terry Anne, Marsha A. Prior, Melissa M. Green	2005	From Freedmantown to Roseland Homes: A Pioneering Community in Dallas, Texas	Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations No.252	Geo Marine, Inc.	Plano
41DL430	Cemetery		2005				
41DN198	Homestead	Skinner, Alan S., editor	1985	The Archaeology and History of Lake Ray Roberts: "Settlement in a Marginal Zone" Volume II	Cultural Resources Report 85-11	AR Consultants	Dallas

41DN202	Homestead	Skinner, S.A., L. Baird, M. Cliff et al.	1982	Archaeological and History of Lake Ray Roberts, Vol I and II	Cultural Resources Report 82-6	Environment Consultants, Inc.	Dallas
41DN237	Cemetery						
41DN481	Community	Boyd, Douglas K.	2005	Archeological Investigation of a Historic Quakertown Well in Civic Center Park, Denton County, Texas	Letter Report No.704	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41DT192	Homestead	Green, Melissa M., Duanne E. Peter, Donna K. Shepard	1996	Friendship: An African American Community of the Prairie Margin of Northeast Texas. Volume VI, Delta County	Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations Number 81	Geo Marine, Inc.	Plano
41DT208	Homestead	Green, Melissa M., Duanne E. Peter, Donna K. Shepard	1997	Friendship: An African American Community of the Prairie Margin of Northeast Texas. Volume VI, Delta County	Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations Number 81	Geo Marine, Inc.	Plano
41DT249	Homestead	Green, Melissa M., Duanne E. Peter, Donna K. Shepard	1997	Friendship: An African American Community of the Prairie Margin of Northeast Texas. Volume VI, Delta County	Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations Number 81	Geo Marine, Inc.	Plano
41DW45	Cemetery						
41FA86	Cemetery						
41FB104	Homestead	Lisk, S., M. Freeman, G. Bailey, and R. Fields	1985	Inventory and Assessment of Cultural Resources at the Fort Bend Partners Venture Tract and the Watson Tract	Report of Investigations No. 42	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41FB178	Plantation	Voellinger, Melissa W., and Laurel Smyth	1989	National Register Testing of the Riddick Plantation Tenant House, 41FB178, New Territory Development, Fort Bend County, Texas	USCE Permit No. 18357	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.	Austin

41FB233	Homestead						
41FB265	Cemetery	Marek, Marianne	1998	Cultural Resources Survey of the proposed Bates M. Allen Blue Hole Park Fort Bend County, Texas		Archaeological Consultant	Wallis
41FB266	Cemetery	Marek, Marianne	1998	Cultural Resources Survey of the proposed Bates M. Allen Blue Hole Park Fort Bend County, Texas		Archaeological Consultant	Wallis
41FB267	Homestead	Marek, Marianne	1998	Cultural Resources Survey of the proposed Bates M. Allen Blue Hole Park Fort Bend County, Texas		Archaeological Consultant	Wallis
41FB270	Cemetery						
41FB281	Cemetery	Carpenter, Steve	2001	Archeological Reconnaissance of High Probability Areas in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Harlem Prison Farm Tract Fort Bend County, Texas	2001-05	Texas General Land Office	Austin
41FB310	Homestead	Iruegas, Sergio A., Melinda Tate Iruegas, Virginia L. Moore and Christian Hartnett	2007	An Intensive Archeological Survey of the Long Meadow Farms 1,400 Acre Development Project, Fort Bend County, Texas		GTI Environmental, Inc.	Austin

41FB312	Homestead	Iruegas, Sergio A., Melinda Tate Iruegas, Virginia L. Moore and Christian Hartnett	2007	An Intensive Archeological Survey of the Long Meadow Farms 1,400 Acre Development Project, Fort Bend County, Texas		GTI Environmental, Inc.	Austin
41FB313	Homestead	Iruegas, Sergio A., Melinda Tate Iruegas, Virginia L. Moore and Christian Hartnett	2007	An Intensive Archeological Survey of the Long Meadow Farms 1,400 Acre Development Project, Fort Bend County, Texas		GTI Environmental, Inc.	Austin
41FB314	Homestead	Iruegas, Sergio A., Melinda Tate Iruegas, Virginia L. Moore and Christian Hartnett	2007	An Intensive Archeological Survey of the Long Meadow Farms 1,400 Acre Development Project, Fort Bend County, Texas		GTI Environmental, Inc.	Austin
41FT130	Homestead		1980	A Cultural Resources Survey of the First Impact Areas of the Jewett Mine Project Area, Appendix C to Assessment of the Cultural Resources of the Jewett Mine Project Area	EH&A Doc. No. 80353	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.	Austin
41FT130	Homestead	Jurney, David H. and Melissa M. Green	1993	Archaeological Evaluations and National Register Assessments of Five Historic Sites at the Jewett Mine, Leon and Freestone Counties, Texas: 1988 Field Season		Southern Methodist University	Dallas

41FT156	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Jurney	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41FT163	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Jurney	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41FT225	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Jurney	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41FT231	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Jurney	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41FT452	Homestead	Taylor, Rick	1996	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed 434-Acre Incidental Boundary Revision Big Brown Mine, Permit 3C, Freestone County, Texas	Document No. 960962	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.	Austin
41FT509	Homestead						
41FT85	Cemetery						
41FT89	Homestead	Jurney, David H., Editor	1992	Archeological Survey, Historic Site Evaluations and Excavations at the Jewett Mine Project, Freestone and Leon Counties, Texas: 1989 Field Season		Southern Methodist University	Dallas

41FT89	Homestead	Fields, Ross C., L. Wayne Klement, C. Britt Bousman, David H. Jurney, and Melissa M. Green	1990	National Register Assessments of Eight Prehistoric and Four Historic Sites at the Jewett Mine, Leon and Freestone Counties, Texas	Reports of Investigations, No. 73	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41GM202	Homestead						
41GM5	Plantation						
41GM79	Inn	Sauer, Sandra R.	1998	Fanthorp Inn State Historical Park (41GM79), Grimes County, Texas: Archeological investigations, 1983-1989	Report of Investigations, no. 116	TPWD, Prewitt & Associates, Inc. consulting archeologists	Austin
41GM85	Plantation						
41GU4	Kiln						
41GU5	Kiln						
41GV125	Cemetery	Dockall, Helen Danzeiser, Joseph F. Powell and D. Gentry Steele	1996	Home Hereafter: An Archaeological and Bioarchaeological Analysis of an Historic African American Cemetery	Reports of Investigations No.5	Center for Environmental Archaeology, Texas A&M	College Station
41GV142	Cemetery						
41HE202	Homestead	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.	1982	An Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Malakoff Electric Generating Station Site Survey Area		Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc.	Dallas
41HE213	Barn	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.	1982	An Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Malakoff Electric Generating Station Site Survey Area		Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc.	Dallas

41HE216	Cemetery	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.	1982	An Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Malakoff Electric Generating Station Site Survey Area		Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc.	Dallas
41HE217	Homestead	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.	1982	An Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Malakoff Electric Generating Station Site Survey Area		Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc.	Dallas
41HE231	Church	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.	1982	An Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Malakoff Electric Generating Station Site Survey Area		Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc.	Dallas
41HE232	Homestead	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.	1982	An Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Malakoff Electric Generating Station Site Survey Area		Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc.	Dallas
41HE233	Homestead	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.	1982	An Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Malakoff Electric Generating Station Site Survey Area		Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc.	Dallas
41HI276	Homestead						
41HI294	Cemetery	Boyd, Douglas K.	2006	Historical & Archeological Investigations of a Possible Historic Cemetery, 41HI294, in Hill Country, Texas	Letter Reports # 725	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41HN23	Cemetery	Dethloff, H. and V. Treat	1975	A Preliminary Report on the Historical Survey of the Big Thicket National Preserve, Hicks Road-Beech Creek Unit		Texas A&M University	College Station

41HN23	Cemetery	Dethloff, H. and V. Treat	1975	A Historical Survey of the Big Thicket National Preserve		Texas A&M University	College Station
41HN24	Plantation	Dethloff, H. and V. Treat	1975	A Preliminary Report on the Historical Survey of the Big Thicket National Preserve, Hicks Road-Beech Creek Unit		Texas A&M University	College Station
41HN24	Plantation	Dethloff, H. and V. Treat	1975	A Historical Survey of the Big Thicket National Preserve		Texas A&M University	College Station
41HR1008	Community	Feit, Rachel and Bradford Jones w/contrib .by Mason Miller, Jodi Skipper, LeeAnna Schneibs	2007	"A Lotta People Have Histories Here..." History and Archeology in Houston's Vanishing Freedman's Town	Archeology Series 184	Hicks & Company	Austin
41HR1009	Community	Feit, Rachel and Bradford Jones w/contrib .by Mason Miller, Jodi Skipper, LeeAnna Schneibs	2007	"A Lotta People Have Histories Here..." History and Archeology in Houston's Vanishing Freedman's Town	Archeology Series 184	Hicks & Company	Austin
41HR1010	Community	Feit, Rachel and Bradford Jones w/contribution by Mason Miller, Jodi Skipper, LeeAnna Schneibs	2007	"A Lotta People Have Histories Here..." History and Archeology in Houston's Vanishing Freedman's Town	Archeology Series 184	Hicks & Company	Austin

41HR1011	Community	Feit, Rachel and Bradford Jones w/contrib .by Mason Miller, Jodi Skipper, LeeAnna Schneibs	2007	"A Lotta People Have Histories Here..." History and Archeology in Houston's Vanishing Freedman's Town	Archeology Series 184	Hicks & Company	Austin
41HR1012	Community	Feit, Rachel and Bradford Jones w/contrib .by Mason Miller, Jodi Skipper, LeeAnna Schneibs	2007	"A Lotta People Have Histories Here..." History and Archeology in Houston's Vanishing Freedman's Town	Archeology Series 184	Hicks & Company	Austin
41HR1013	Community	Feit, Rachel and Bradford Jones w/contrib .by Mason Miller, Jodi Skipper, LeeAnna Schneibs	2007	"A Lotta People Have Histories Here..." History and Archeology in Houston's Vanishing Freedman's Town	Archeology Series 184	Hicks & Company	Austin
41HR1014	Community	Feit, Rachel and Bradford Jones w/contrib .by Mason Miller, Jodi Skipper, LeeAnna Schneibs	2007	"A Lotta People Have Histories Here..." History and Archeology in Houston's Vanishing Freedman's Town	Archeology Series 184	Hicks & Company	Austin

41HR1015	Community	Feit, Rachel and Bradford Jones w/contrib .by Mason Miller, Jodi Skipper, LeeAnna Schneibs	2007	"A Lotta People Have Histories Here..." History and Archeology in Houston's Vanishing Freedman's Town	Archeology Series 184	Hicks & Company	Austin
41HR1016	Community	Feit, Rachel and Bradford Jones w/contrib .by Mason Miller, Jodi Skipper, LeeAnna Schneibs	2007	"A Lotta People Have Histories Here..." History and Archeology in Houston's Vanishing Freedman's Town	Archeology Series 184	Hicks & Company	Austin
41HR1017	Community	Feit, Rachel and Bradford Jones w/contrib .by Mason Miller, Jodi Skipper, LeeAnna Schneibs	2007	"A Lotta People Have Histories Here..." History and Archeology in Houston's Vanishing Freedman's Town	Archeology Series 184	Hicks & Company	Austin
41HR1031	Community						
41HR1032	Homestead						
41HR1033	Homestead						
41HR1069	Cemetery	McDavid, Carol, Robert Marcom, Anna Enderli	2009	College Memorial Park Cemetery Stormwater Line Repair, Short Report 41HR1069, Harris County		Community Archaeology Research Institute, Inc.	Houston
41HR381	Cemetery						

41HR385	Cemetery	Freeman, Martha Doty (Recorder)	1978 (Record date)		MAC Report of Investigations #325		
41HR391	Homestead						
41HR396	Cemetery	Beck, Abigail P.	2000	Subsurface Survey Investigations of a Possible Historic Cemetery (41HR396), Northern Harris County, Texas	Reports of Investigations	Moore Archaeological Consultants	Houston
41HR396	Cemetery	Hale, T. Jr. and M. Freeman	1978	Cypress Creek: A Reconnaissance Survey and Assessment of Prehistoric and Historic Resources, Harris and Waller Counties	Research Report No. 68	University of Texas, Austin	Austin
41HR407	Plantation	Carlson, Shawn Bonath	1998	Archeological Investigations at the David G. Burnet Park (41HR407), Harris County, Texas	Report of Investigations No. 204	Moore Archeological Consulting	Houston
41HR614	Military	Moore, Roger G., William E. Moore, and David S. Pettus	1989	An Archeological Survey of Nine Lands within Memorial Park in Houston, Harris County, Texas	Report of Investigations Number 24	Moore Archeological Consulting Inc	Houston
41HR614	Military	Moore, Roger G., William E. Moore, and David S. Pettus	1989	ADDENDUM TO: An Archeological Survey of Nine Lands within Memorial Park in Houston (Harris County), Texas	Report of Investigation; No. 24A	Moore Archeological Consulting Inc	Houston

41HR787	Community	Taylor, William H., Carla Stone Lee, Diane Dismukes, Kenneth L. Brown, April Ann Hayes	1998	The archaeology and history of block 12, south side of Buffalo Bayou (41HR787), Houston, Harris County, Texas		BC & AD Archaeology, Inc.	Houston
41HR886	Cemetery	Foster, Eugene and Linda Nance, Editors	2002	Archaeological Investigation Report: Allen Parkway Village, 41HR886, Houston, Harris County, Texas	Doc. No. 020018/447212	PBS&J	Austin
41HR979	Homestead						
41HR980	Homestead						
41HR983	Cemetery	Boyd, Douglas K., Cory Julian Broehm	2005	Archeological Investigation at the 1840 Houston City Cemetery for the Jefferson Davis Artist Lofts Project, Houston, Texas	Technical Report No. 73	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41HS116	Cemetery		1978				
41HS166	Cemetery						
41HS209	Barn						
41HS211	Cemetery			South Hallsville Report, Historical Resource, Appendix A			
41HS217	Cemetery			South Hallsville Report, Historical Resource, Appendix A			
41HS218	Cemetery			South Hallsville Report, Historical Resource, Appendix A			
41HS222	Cemetery			South Hallsville Report, Historical Resource, Appendix A			

41HS225	Homestead						
41HS750	Homestead	Gadus, E. Frances, Martha Doty Freeman and Ross C. Fields	1998	Archeological Survey of 319 Hectares at the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Harrison County, Texas	Reports of Investigations, No. 119	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41HS751	Homestead	Gadus, E. Frances, Martha Doty Freeman and Ross C. Fields	1998	Archeological Survey of 319 Hectares at the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Harrison County, Texas	Reports of Investigations, No. 119	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41HS752	Homestead	Gadus, E. Frances, Martha Doty Freeman and Ross C. Fields	1998	Archeological Survey of 319 Hectares at the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Harrison County, Texas	Reports of Investigations, No. 119	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41HS907	Homestead						
41HY294	Cemetery	Godwin, Molly F. and Pamela J. Headrick	1998	An Archeological Reconnaissance Survey with Archival and Historical Research of the Ragsdale and Henk Tracts, Hays County, Texas	Heritage Management Survey Report No. 5	Antiquities Planning and Consulting	Kyle
41HY295	Homestead	Godwin, Molly F. and Pamela J. Headrick	1998	An Archeological Reconnaissance Survey with Archival and Historical Research of the Ragsdale and Henk Tracts, Hays County, Texas	Heritage Management Survey Report No. 6	Antiquities Planning and Consulting	Kyle

41HY296	Homestead	Godwin, Molly F. and Pamela J. Headrick	1998	An Archeological Reconnaissance Survey with Archival and Historical Research of the Ragsdale and Henk Tracts, Hays County, Texas	Heritage Management Survey Report No. 7	Antiquities Planning and Consulting	Kyle
41HY297	Cemetery	Godwin, Molly F. and Pamela J. Headrick	1998	An Archeological Reconnaissance Survey with Archival and Historical Research of the Ragsdale and Henk Tracts, Hays County, Texas	Heritage Management Survey Report No. 8	Antiquities Planning and Consulting	Kyle
41HY298	School	Godwin, Molly F. and Pamela J. Headrick	1998	An Archeological Reconnaissance Survey with Archival and Historical Research of the Ragsdale and Henk Tracts, Hays County, Texas	Heritage Management Survey Report No. 9	Antiquities Planning and Consulting	Kyle
41HY299	Homestead	Godwin, Molly F. and Pamela J. Headrick	1998	An Archeological Reconnaissance Survey with Archival and Historical Research of the Ragsdale and Henk Tracts, Hays County, Texas	Heritage Management Survey Report No. 10	Antiquities Planning and Consulting	Kyle
41HY302	Road	Godwin, Molly F. and Pamela J. Headrick	1998	An Archeological Reconnaissance Survey with Archival and Historical Research of the Ragsdale and Henk Tracts, Hays County, Texas	Heritage Management Survey Report No. 11	Antiquities Planning and Consulting	Kyle
41HY60	Homestead						
41HY68	Quarters						
41HZ227	Military						
41HZ228	Cemetery						
41HZ439	Military						

41JD36	Military						
41JK33	Quarters	Fawcett, William B. Jr. and M. Freeman	1980	The Antebellum Period in the Stephen F. Austin Colony: Historical and Archaeological Research in the Palmetto Bend Reservoir Area Jackson County, Texas Part II: Archeological Investigations at Historic Sites		University of Texas, Austin	Austin
41JK57	Cemetery						
41JP91	Cemetery						
41KY16	Military	Warren, James E. and Herbert G. Uecker	1994	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Fort Clark/Brackettville Wastewater Improvement Project, Kinney County, Texas	Report No. 352	Archaeology Consultants, Inc.	Austin
41KY17	Community						
41KY19	Cemetery						
41KY21	Military	Warren, James E. and Herbert G. Uecker	1994	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Fort Clark/Brackettville Wastewater Improvement Project, Kinney County, Texas	Report No. 352	Archaeology Consultants, Inc.	Austin
41KY21	Military	Warren, James E.	1992	A Reconnaissance Survey of Cultural Resources Affected by the Fort Clark/Brackettville Waste Water Improvement Project, Kinney County, Texas	Report No. 299	Archaeology Consultants, Inc.	George West
41KY68	Military	Warren, James E. and Herbert G. Uecker	1994	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Fort Clark/Brackettville Wastewater Improvement Project, Kinney County, Texas	Report No. 352	Archaeology Consultants, Inc.	Austin

41KY72	Military	Warren, James E. and Herbert G. Uecker	1994	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Fort Clark/Brackettville Wastewater Improvement Project, Kinney County, Texas	Report No. 352	Archaeology Consultants, Inc.	Austin
41LB87	Plantation						
41LC25	Church						
41LN216	Cemetery						
41LN35	Homestead						
41LR134	Cemetery		1990	A Cultural Resources Survey of Six Eleven-Acre Tracts for the U.S. Air Force Ground Wave Emergency Network System, Honey Grove Site, Fannin and Lamar Counties, Texas		Espey, Huston & Associates	Austin
41LR75	Cemetery						
41MG31	Sugar Mill						
41MM160	Cemetery		2005	Richards South Cemetery Shadow, Milam County, Texas		TAS, Inc.	
41MR268	Plantation						
41MX27	Cemetery	Perttula, Timothy K. and Randy Nathan	1988	Cultural Resources Survey of the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of American Southern Interconnect Pipeline, Lama, Red River, Franklin, Morris, and Cass Counties, Texas		Institute of Applied Science, University of Northern Texas	Denton
41MX27	Cemetery	McLean, Janice	2009	Results of Additional Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Gulf Crossing Project Grayson, Fannin, and Morris Counties, Texas,		R. Chris Goodwin and Associates, Inc.	New Orleans

				Addendum Report #5			
41NA140	Cemetery	Corbin, J.	1980	Cultural Resources Survey Along Portions of Banita and La Nana Creeks, Nacogdoches County, Texas	Letter Report 38	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41NA140	Cemetery	Cecil, Leslie and Jeffrey Roth	2009	Geophysical Determination of Unmarked Graves at 41NA140 (Old Baptist Cemetery/Zion Hill Baptist Church), Nacogdoches County, Texas		TSA	Nacogdoches
41NA156	Quarters						
41NV101	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Journey	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV102	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Journey	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV103	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Journey	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV143	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Journey	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas

41NV144	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Journey	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV147	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Journey	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV208	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Journey	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV250	Community	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Journey	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV260	Cemetery						
41NV267	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Journey	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV285	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Journey	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV289	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Journey	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV292	Cemetery						

41NV305	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Jurney	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV306	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Jurney	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV307	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Jurney	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV308	Church	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Jurney	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV319	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Jurney	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV366	Homestead	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Jurney	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV70	Cemetery	Moir, Randall W. and David H. Jurney	1987	Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities: Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations	Richland Creek Technical Series Vol. IV	Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41NV71	Cemetery						

41NW113	Homestead	Porter, Nancy	2003	A Cultural Resource Survey of Two Proposed Cell Tower Sites in Tyler and Newton Counties, Texas	Report of Investigations No. 348	Moore Archeological Consulting Inc	Houston
41PK2	Homestead						
41PN235	Cemetery	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permit, Panola and Rusk Cities, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 170	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41PN236	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permit, Panola and Rusk Cities, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 164	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41PN237	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permit, Panola and Rusk Cities, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 165	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41PN238	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permit, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 166	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin

41PN241	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permit, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 167	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41PN242	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permit, Panola and Rusk Cities, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 162	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41PN243	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permit, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 168	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41PN93	Homestead						
41RG67	Military						
41RK12	Homestead						
41RK128	Cemetery	Moncure and Jackson	1980	A Reconnaissance Survey of Cultural Resources, Mill Creek Area	Research # 80	University of Texas, Austin	Austin
41RK128	Plantation						
41RK415	Ditch						

41RK551	Quarters	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK554	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK562	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK567	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK573	Cemetery	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin

41RK577	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK578	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK579	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK580	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK581	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin

41RK582	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK583	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK584	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK586	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK587	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permite, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin

41RK590	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permited, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK594	Homestead	Dockall, John E., Ross C. Fields, Stephanie L. Katauskas, Amy E. Dase, Karl W. Kibler	2010	Archeological and Historical Resource Surveys of 6,925 Acres in the Eastern Part of the Sabine Mines South Hallsville No. 1 Mine-Rusk Permited, Panola and Rusk Counties, Texas	Report of Investigation No. 158	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41RK61	Kiln		1973				
41RK87	Quarters	Jones, Laura, David Moore, Wayne Glander, Charles Frederick, and Nancy Barker	1987	Cultural Resources Investigations of the Oak Hill Mine, Rusk County, Texas	Job #10541	Espey, Huston	Austin
41RT105	Cemetery						
41RT105	Cemetery						
41RT18	Plantation						
41RT209	School						
41RT489	Cemetery						
41RT87	Quarters						
41RT88	Church						
41RT89	Cemetery						
41RT95	Cemetery						
41SJ223	Plantation						

41SM181	Military	Thoms, Alston V., editor	2000	Uncovering Camp Ford: Archaeological Interpretations of a Confederate Prisoner-of-War Camp in East Texas	Reports of Investigation, No. 1	Center for Ecological Archaeology, Texas A&M University	College Station
41SM348	Cemetery						
41ST111	Military	Brown, Maureen, Jose E. Zapata, and Bruce K. Moses	1998	Camp Elizabeth, Sterling County, Texas: An Archaeological and Archival Investigation of a U.S. Army Subpost, and Evidence Supporting its use by the Military "Buffalo Soldiers"	Archaeological Survey Report, No. 267	Center for Archeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio	San Antonio
41ST91	Military						
41TE9	Military						
41TN69	Cemetery						
41TT231	Church						
41TT233	Cemetery						
41TT235	Plantation						
41TT339	Cemetery						
41TV1051	Homestead	Nash, Sean and Gregory Staples	2003	Archaeological Survey of the SH 45 Extension Project from Loop 1 to FM 1626, Travis and Hays Counties, Texas.	Number 31	ACSG	Austin
41TV1172	Plantation						
41TV1309	Cemetery	Bement, Leland C.	1988	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Austrop to Sprinkle Transmission Line Corridor, Travis County, Texas	Technical Series # 4	TARL-UTA	Austin
41TV1435	Cemetery						
41TV1607	Cemetery						
41TV1675	Cemetery						

41TV1684	Cemetery						
41TV1698	Cemetery						
41TV1703	Cemetery						
41TV1705	Cemetery	Jones, Bradford M. and Mason Miller	2010	Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Evergreen Cemetery Expansion, Travis County, Texas	Archeology Series No. 212	Hicks & Company	Austin
41TV1719	Cemetery						
41TV1755	Cemetery	Jones, James T. and Sergio A. Iruegas	1995	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Tannehill Branch Greenwood Avenue Channem Improvements Project in Austin, Travis County, Texas	Archeo. #47	Hicks & Company	Austin
41TV1755	Cemetery	Jones, Bradford M. and Mason Miller	2010	Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Evergreen Cemetery Expansion, Travis County, Texas	Archeology Series No. 212	Hicks & Company	AUSTIN
41TV1799	Community	Godwin, Molly F.	1997	A Report of Archival and Historical Research, Monitoring, and Archaeology. Investigation of the West Half of Austin City Block 128, Travis County, Texas	Assessment Report No. 7	Antiquities Planning and Consulting	Kyle
41TV1814	Homestead	Sebel, S, R. Feit, and S. Dial et al.	2000	Robert E. Johnson State Office Building Project: A Compilation Volume for Areas A,B & C	Hicks and Company Archeology Series 66		Austin
41TV1814	Homestead	Parsons, Mark and Scott Seibel	2000	The Intensive Survey of Area B of the Johnson State Office Building Project; African-American Historic Occupation in Austin, Texas	Archeology Series #66	Hicks & Company	Austin

41TV1887	Community	Dialt, Susan W. and James W. Karbula, eds.	2000	Archeological Investigations of Blocks 33 (41TV1887) and 34 (41TV1888): The Austin Convention Center Expansion Project	Archeology Series No. 73		
41TV1899	Community	Seibel, Scott and James W. Karbula, eds.	1999	Peering into the Past: Historic Archival Investigations of Blocks 2,3,21 and 22 in Downtown Austin, Texas	Archeology Series No. 69	Hicks & Company	Austin
41TV1899	Community	Feit, Rachel, James W. Karbula, John Clark, S. Christopher Caran	2003	Boarding Houses, Bar Rooms and Brothels - Live in a Vice District; Archeological Investigations of a Changing Urban Neighborhood in Austin, Texas Volume I: Historical Background		Hicks & Company	Austin
41TV1899	Community	Feit, Rachel, James W. Karbula, John Clark, S. Christopher Caran	2004	Boarding Houses, Bar Rooms and Brothels - Live in a Vice District; Archeological Investigations of a Changing Urban Neighborhood in Austin, Texas Volume II: Results of Field Investigations		Hicks & Company	Austin
41TV2035	Cemetery	Broehm, Cory J., Amy E. Dase, Douglas K. Boyd	2003	Historic Research and Search or Unmarked Graves at the Park Springs Cemetery (41TV2035, Travis County, Texas	Technical Report No.550	Prewitt and Associates, Inc.	Austin
41TV2306	Homestead	Stotts, Matthew and John Campbell	2009	Cultural Resource Survey of Portions of the Proposed City of Austin Solar Array Travis County, Texas	Archeology Series #214	Hicks & Company	Austin

41TV2306	Homestead	Jones, Bradford, Matthew Stotts, and John Campbell w/ contrib. by Charles Frederick	2009	Intensive Archeological Survey of the City of Austin Webberville Tract, Travis County, Texas	Archeology Series #208	Hicks & Company	Austin
41TV289	Plantation	McEachern, Michael and Ronald W. Ralph	1980	Archeological Investigations at the Thomas F. McKinney Homestead, Travis County, Texas: An Experiment in Historical Archeology, Parts I and II	Bulletin Vol. 51 and 52:5-63	TAS	San Antonio
41TV413	Cemetery	Lohse, John C., James T. Jones, Eric Schroeder	1997	Cultural Resource Investigation at Two Historic Cemeteries for the Austin Bergstrom International Airport	Hicks & Company Archeology Series 53	Hicks & Company	Austin
41TV875	Homestead	Blake, M.E. and T. Myers	1999	After Slavery: The Rubin Hancock Farmstead, 1880-1916. Travis Co., TX	Archaeological Studies Program Report 19. TxDot-ENV		Austin
41TV875	Homestead	SDHPT	1984	Cultural Resources Assessment; FM 734 (Parmer Lane): From FM 1325 West to RM 620, 5.1 Miles	CRA	SDHPT	-
41TV875	Homestead	Clark, J., Jr.	1985	Archaeological Testing and Preliminary Archival Investigations of the Ruben Hancock Site, 41TV875, Travis County, Texas		SDHPT	Austin

41TV900	Cemetery	Voellinger, Melissa W.	1984	Jackson Historical Cemetery, Las Lomas Subdivision		Espey, Huston & Associates	Austin
41TV927	Cemetery						
41TV935	Cemetery						
41UR97	Cemetery						
41UV92	Cemetery						
41VN66	Cemetery	Guderjan, T., G. Rutenberg, M. Baldia, and M. Irvine	1981	Archaeological Investigations in the Forest Grove/Big Rock Areas, North-Central Texas		Southern Methodist University	Dallas
41VT118	Homestead						
41VV1428	Military						
41VV1651	Military						
41WH88	Plantation						
41WL21	Quarters	Foradas, James	2007	Intensive Pedestrian and Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed 0.549 Mile Expansion of FM 1098 Between US Highway 290 and Owens Road, in Prairieview, Waller County, Texas		HRAGP	Houston
41WL24	Quarters						
41WL28	Plantation						
41WL29	Plantation						
41WM1185	Quarters	Peyton, Abigail and Russell K. Brownlow	2008	Cultural Resources Investigations in the USACE Jurisdictional Areas within the 356-Acre III Forks Tract, Williamson County, Texas (Volume 2: NRHP Eligibility Testing Investigations)	HJN 070135 AR	Horizon Environmental Services, Inc.	Austin

41WM546	Cemetery	Foster, Eugene, Richard Taylor and Wayne Glander	1994	A Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Phase I Recreational Improvements of San Gabriel River Park, Phase II Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas	Doc. #940301, Job# 15527	Espey, Huston	Austin
41WT21	Plantation						
41WT6	Plantation	Carlson, Shawn Bonath, Ed.	1995	The Anson Jones Plantation: Archaeological and Historical Investigations at 41WT5 and 41WT6, Washington County, Texas	Reports of Investigations No. 2	Texas A&M University	College Station
41WT69	Plantation						
41YN356	Homestead						
None	Plantation	Glander, Wayne P.	1984	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Sienna Plantation Development	Job # 4227	Espey, Huston	Austin
None	Plantation	Carpenter, Steve and Sue Moss	2002	Results of Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Sienna Plantation Municipal Utility District 2 Sports Complex, Fort Bend County, Texas	SWCA Cultural Resource Report No. 02-320	SWCA Environmental Consultants	Austin
TAC Permit 1098	Community	McCulloch, Samuel D. and Melissa W. Voellinger	1994	A Summary Report of the Cultural Resources Investigations at the Alamodome Transit Station Site, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas	SAGE Environmental Archeology Series 8	S.A. Garza Engineers, Inc.	Austin
TAC Permit 1193	Cemetery	Brown, David O., W. David Driver, and James T. Jones	1993	Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Original Gates of Heaven Cemetery at the Kerrville State Hospital Facility,	Archeology Series No. 32	Hicks & Company	Austin

				Kerrville, Texas			
TAC Permit 1193	Hospital	Brown, David O., W. David Driver, and James T. Jones	1993	Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Original Gates of Heaven Cemetery at the Kerrville State Hospital Facility, Kerrville, Texas	Archeology Series No. 32	Hicks & Company	Austin
TAC Permit 1621	Church	Ensor, H. Blaine, Lee C. Nordt, and Marsha Prior	1996	Historic Properties Survey of Alternatives 6 and 19, Cypress Creek Flood Control Project, Harris County, Texas	Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations No. 133	Geo Marine, Inc.	Plano
TAC Permit 1868	Homestead	Tx DOT	1993	Archeological Resources Survey Report: US 77 Improvements From IH 35 to FM 2164, Denton County		Tx DOT	Austin
TAC permit 3083	Cemetery	Ensor, H. Blaine and Roger G. Moore	2003	An Archeological Survey of the Sens Road/Little Cedar Bayou Project, Harris County, Texas	Report of Investigations No. 343, MAC PN 03-30	Moore Archeological Consulting Inc	Houston
TAC Permit 3651	Community	Garcia-Herreros, Jorge	2005	Monitoring Report on the GeoTechnical Soil Borings Excavated on the Proposed Gregory-Lincoln and the High School for the Visual and Performing Arts Tract, Houston, Harris County, Texas	Archaeological Reports Series 05-001	Perennial Environmental Services, LLP	Houston
TAC Permit 4151	Community	Molineu, Douglas H., Joseph M.	2006	Archeological Testing Irvinton Village: 2901 Fulton Street, Houston, Harris County, Texas		J.K. Wagner and Company, Inc.	Houston

		Sanchez					
TAC Permit 5088	Community	Moore, Roger and Schexnayder, Kelly	2010	Archeological Assessment and Demolition Monitoring of the Proposed Dynamo Soccer Stadium, Six City Blocks in the Eastern Central Business District, City of Houston, Harris County, Texas	ROI 551	Moore Archeological Consulting Inc	Houston
TAC Permit 5266	Community	Schexnayder, Kelly and Roger Moore	2010	Archeological and Historical Investigations at the Proposed Dynamo Stadium, Houston, Harris County, Texas	ROI 568	Moore Archeological Consulting Inc	Houston
TAC Permit 900	Community	Fox, Anne A., Marcie Renner, Robert J. Hard, editors	1997	Archaeology at the Alamodome: Investigations of a San Antonio Neighborhood in Transition Volume I: Historical, Architectural, and Oral History Research; Volume II: Excavations and Artifacts Distribution Analysis; Volume III	Archaeological Survey Report, Nos. 236, 237, 238	Center for Archaeological Research	San Antonio

Appendix B-Historic Sites

Site Name	County	Site Type	Recognition
A.J. Moore High School	McLennan	School	Historical Marker
Abilene Negro High School	Taylor	School	Historical Marker
Academy Hill Cemetery	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Acres Homes Community	Harris	Community	Historical Marker
African American Catholic Community	Washington	Church	Historical Marker
African American Cemetery	Erath	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
African American Cemetery	Frio	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
African American Education	Gonzales	School	Historical Marker
African American Education in Belton	Bell	School	Historical Marker
African American Education in College Station	Brazos	School	Historical Marker
African American Graves	Maverick	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
African Church Cemetery	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Alice O. Wilkins School	Calhoun	School	Historical Marker
Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church	Tarrant	Church	Historical Marker
Allen Chapel Community	Houston	Community	Historical Marker
Alsdorf Cemetery	Ellis	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Alum Creek Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Ancient Order of Pilgrims	Harris	Organization	Historical Marker
Annie Laurie Evans Hall	Waller	School	National Register
Antioch Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Antioch Cemetery	Denton	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Antioch Cemetery	Madison	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Antioch Cemetery	Houston	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Antioch Cemetery #1	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Antioch Cemetery #3	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Antioch Church of Christ	Madison	Church	Historical Marker
Antioch Colony	Hays	Community	Historical Marker
Antioch Missionary Baptist Church	Anderson	Church	Historical Marker

Antioch Missionary Baptist Church	Harris	Church	National Register
Asia Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Athens North Cemetery	Henderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Avant Prairie Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Avenue L Missionary Baptist Church	Galveston	Church	Historical Marker
Ayers Chapel Cemetery	Kaufman	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bacon Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bailey Cemetery	Upshur	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bailey's Prairie Baptist Church Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Baker Funeral Home	Tarrant	Business	Historical Marker
Balch-Senterwood Cemetery	Johnson	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Banks Family Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Barrow Plantation Cemetery	Kaufman	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bateman Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bates Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Battleground Prairie	Guadalupe	Military	Historical Marker
Beaird Cemetery #1	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Beall Family Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bear Creek Community	Dallas	Community	Historical Marker
Bedias Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Beech Creek Baptist Church	Tyler	Church	Historical Marker
Beef Head Cemetery	Liberty	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Beggs Family Cemetery	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bell Prairie	Harris	Plantation	Historical Marker
Ben C. and Jenetter Cyrus House	Harris	Homestead	National Register
Bethany Baptist Church	Harris	Church	Historical Marker
Bethany Cemetery	Travis	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Bethany Colored Cemetery		Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bethel Baptist Church	Gregg	Church	Historical Marker
Bethel Baptist Church	Matagorda	Church	Historical Marker
Bethel Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bethel Salter A.M.E. Church	Johnson	Church	Historical Marker

Bethlehem Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Beto-Coff Criminal Justice Unit Cemetery # 1	Anderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Beto-Coff Criminal Justice Unit Cemetery # 2	Anderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Beverly and Lula Kerr House	Bastrop	Homestead	National Register
Biggin-Coleman-Pointer Cemetery	Ellis	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Birdston Valley	Navarro	Community	Historical Marker
Black Cemetery Near Carl	Travis	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Black Education in Chambers County	Chambers	School	Historical Marker
Blackshear Elementary School	Travis	School	Historical Marker
Blair Cemetery	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Blanton School	Hunt	School	National Register
Blue Lake Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Blue Triangle Branch, Y.W.C.A. Building	Harris	Organization	Historical Marker

Bluff Cemetery #1	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bluitt Sanitorium	Dallas	Hospital	National Register
Bolton Cemetery	Camp	Cemetery	
Booker T. Washington Park	Limestone	Park	Historical Marker
Booker T. Washington School	Galveston	School	Historical Marker
Boone Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bosqueville Cemetery	McLennan	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Bowie Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bowman Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Branch Cemetery	Liberty	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Brenham	Waller	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Brewers Hill Cemetery	Burleson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Brit Bailey Plantation	Brazoria	Plantation	
Brite Cemetery	Atascosa	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Britton-Robinson Cemetery	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Brown Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Brown Chapel Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bunkley Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Bunte Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Burr Albert Harrison Plantation House	Wharton	Plantation	
Burrel Chapel Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Burrell Chapel Church Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Burton Cemetery	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Butler Cemetery #2	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Camp Zion Missionary Baptist Church	Wharton	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Captain Thomas William Blount House	San Augustine	Plantation	National Register
Carmel Cemetery #1	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Caro Cemetery	Kaufman	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Carter Cemetery #2	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Cartwright- McCrary Hosue	Fort Bend	Plantation	
Cassady Cemetery	Denton	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Cedar Branch	Houston	Community	Historical Marker
Cedar Grove Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Cedar Grove-St. Mary's Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Center Cemetery #2	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Center Union Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Centerville Cemetery #1	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Central School	Harrison	School	Historical Marker
Chancellor Union Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Chances Prairie Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Charles Donoho Plantation	Waller	Plantation	
Charles Johnson House	Harris	Homestead	National Register
Chatfield Baptist Church	Navarro	Church	Historical Marker
Cherokee Furnance Co., C.S.A.	Cherokee	Business	Historical Marker
Civilian Conservation Corps at Fort Parker State Park	Limestone	CCC	Historical Marker
Clark Cemetery	Denton	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Clarksville Historic District	Travis	Community	National Register

Clay Grave	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Clear Springs Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Clearview Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Cleburne Memorial Cemetery	Johnson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Clemens Prison Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Cleveland Cemetery #1	Liberty	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Clifton Cemetery	Henderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Coates Slave Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Cobbs-Walker Cemetery	McLennan	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Cobb-Vannoy Cemetery	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Coldspring Community Cemetery	San Jacinto	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
College Memorial Park Cemetery	Harris	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Collins-Haines Home	Wood	Plantation	
Colmesneil-Mount Zion Cemetery	Tyler	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Colorado Mount Zion Community Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Columbia Rosenwald School	Brazoria	School	Historical Marker
Commercial Building at 441 East Main Street	Ellis	Community	National Register
Commercial Building at 500-502 East Main Street	Ellis	Community	National Register
Community Relief Cemetery	San Jacinto	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Confederate Gun Factory	Cherokee	Business	Historical Marker
Connelly- Yearwood House	Travis	Homestead	National Register
Cordray Drug Store	Galveston	Slave Market	Historical Marker
Cotton Gin Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Historical Marker
County Line Baptist Church	Denton	Church	Historical Marker
County Line Missionary Baptist Church	Van Zandt	Church	Historical Marker
Cove Cemetery	Chambers	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Cox Cemetery	Van Zandt	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Crafts Prairie Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Craven Slave Cemetery	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Crescent Valley Cemetery	Victoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Crow Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Cruse Cemetery	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Crutchfield Cemetery	Denton	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Culton Cemetery	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Cuney	Cherokee	Community	Historical Marker
Cunningham Black Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Cunningham Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
D.R. Glass Library at Texas College	Smith	Library	National Register
Damascus Missionary Baptist Church	Harris	Church	Historical Marker
Daniel Family Cemetery	Dallas	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Dave Anderson Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Dayton Hill Cemetery	San Jacinto	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Dedmon Cemetery, African American	Grimes	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Dennis Cemetery	Sabine	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Denton Cemetery	Franklin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Devers Cemetery #2	Liberty	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Dewberry Plantation House	Smith	Plantation	

Dickson Orphanage	Upshur	Orphanage	Historical Marker
Dixie Baptist Church	Jasper	Church	Historical Marker
Doisedo Colony Cemetery	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Dolan Cemetery #1	Liberty	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Dr. A.H.A. and Ruby Jones House	Bowie	Homestead	Historical Marker
Dr. Benjamin Jesse and the Covington House	Harris	Homestead	National Register
Dr. Charles F.L.N. Graham	Jefferson	Church	Historical Marker
Dr. George M. Munchus House	Tarrant	Homestead	Historical Marker
Dr. James Lee Dickey	Williamson	Homestead	Historical Marker
Driver Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Dunbar School	Hays	School	Historical Marker
Durazno Plantation	Brazoria	Plantation	Historical Marker
Durazno Plantation	Brazoria	Plantation	
Durazno Plantation Slave Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
E.A. Daule House	De Witt	Homestead	National Register
E.A. Kemp House	Brazos	Homestead	National Register
Eagle Island Plantation	Brazoria	Plantation	

Early Chapel Cemetery	Lee	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Eastern Branch Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Eastview Cemetery	Matagorda	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Ebbon Cemetery	Caldwell	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Ebenezer Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Edgemont	Harrison	Plantation	
Education in Livingston	Polk	School	Historical Marker
Edwards-Yates	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Eigth Street Baptist Church	Bell	Church	Historical Marker
El Bethel Missionary Baptist Church	Smith	Church	Historical Marker
Elebey Cemetery	Wise	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Eli Jackson Cemetery	Hidalgo	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Ella Lewis General Store and Rental Houses	Harris	Business	National Register
Ellerslie Plantation	Brazoria	Plantation	Historical Marker
Ellis-Wheatley Cemetery	San Jacinto	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Emancipation Park	Walker	Park	Historical Marker
Emmanuel Church of God in Christ	Tarrant	Church	Historical Marker

Enoch Brinson & Pecan Grove Plantation	Harris	Plantation	
Erwin Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Evergreen Memorial Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Fairfield Baptist Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Fairfield Methodist Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Fairmount Cemetery	Tom Green	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Fairview Black Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Fairview-Nebo Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Fairview-Trinity Cemetery	Kaufman	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Faith United Methodist Church	Galveston	Church	Historical Marker
Fannin Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Felts Street Cemetery	Sabine	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Fidelity Schools	Harris	School	Historical Marker
Fields Family Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Fields Paradise Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
First Berean Missionary Baptist Church	Matagorda	Church	Historical Marker

First Independence Baptist Church of Corsicana	Navarro	Church	Historical Marker
First Union Baptist Church	Galveston	Church	Historical Marker
Flemings Cemetery	Caldwell	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Flewellen Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Florence Robinson Cottage	Wood	School	National Register
Forest Hill Plantation House	Cherokee	Plantation	
Former Rosenwald School	Houston	School	Historical Marker
Fort Esperanza	Calhoun	Military	Military Site
Fostoria Cemetery #1	Liberty	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Franklin Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Franklin North and South Cemetery	Robertson	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Fraternal Cemetery	Ellis	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Fred Douglas School	Grayson	School	Historical Marker
Freedmen's Town Historic District	Harris	Community	National Register
Freeman Farm	Anderson	Plantation	National Register

Freeman Plantation	Marion	Plantation	National Register
Friendship Cemetery	Henderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Friendship Cemetery	Nacogdoches	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Friendship Cemetery # 1	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Friona Schools	Parmer	School	Historical Marker
Fuller Cemetery	Nacogdoches	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Furney Richardson High School	Freestone	School	Historical Marker
Gabriel-Warren Chapel Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Gainesville-Fort Sill Road	Cooke	Military	Historical Marker
Galilee Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Galilee Church and Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Galilee Missionary Baptist Church	Galveston	Church	Historical Marker
Galilee Missionary Baptist Church	Harris	Church	Historical Marker
Garland Community School Teacherage	Bowie	School	National Register
Garrett Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Gate's Hill Cemetery	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

General Mercantile Store	Harris	Business	National Register
Gentry Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
George Washington Carver High School	Harris	School	Historical Marker
George Washington Carver Library	Travis	Library	National Register
George Washington Carver Library and Auditorium	Bexar	Library	National Register
Germany	Houston	Community	Historical Marker
Gilbeau Slave Quarters	Bexar	Plantation	Historical Marker
Gillard-Duncan House	Liberty	Plantation	
Givens Homesite	Houston	Homestead	Historical Marker
Glenblythe Plantation	Washington	Plantation	
Godfrey-Jackson Cemetery	Chambers	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Gomer Slave Cemetery	Sabine	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Good Hope Missionary Baptist Church	Harris	Church	Historical Marker
Goodman Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Goodwin-Norton Cemetery	Johnson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Gordon Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Gorman Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Goss Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Grable Cemetery	Gregg	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Grace Baptist Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Grant Family Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Grass Pond Cemetery # 2	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Grayson Chapel Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Greater Riverside Cemetery	Robertson	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Greater St. Paul A.M.E. Church	Tom Green	Church	National Register
Green Bay A.M.E. Church	Anderson	Church	Historical Marker
Green Hill Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Greenbriar Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Greenfield Cemetery	Polk	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Greenlawn Cemetery	Johnson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Greenville Cotton Compress	Hunt	Business	Historical Marker
Greenville Schools	Washington	School	Historical Marker
Grimes Slave Graves	Nacogdoches	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Groce Family Plantations	Waller	Plantation	
Grove Hill Missionary Baptist Church	Matagorda	Church	
Grove Island Memorial Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Guenther Station Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Gulf Coast Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hall Cemetery	Houston	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Hamilton Ledbetter House	Fayette	Plantation	
Hard Shell Cemetery #1	Caldwell	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Harnet and Charlie McNeil House	Bastrop	Homestead	National Register
Harp Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Harrell Cemetery	San Jacinto	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Harrington Cemetery	Denton	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Harris Creek Memorial Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Harris Family Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Harrisburg-Jackson Cemetery	Harris	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Hartman Slave Cemetery	Chambers	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Harvey Cemetery	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hatfield Plantation	Washington	Plantation	National Register
Hayward Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Haywood Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hemphill Farm Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hempstead African American Cemetery	Waller	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Henry Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Henry V. and Rebecca Robertson Homestead	Washington	Plantation	
Henslee Family Cemetery	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
High Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hill Cemetery #1	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hilliard Hall	Waller	School	National Register
Hogan Funeral Home	Washington	Business	Historical Marker
Holland Quarters Cemetery	Panola	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Holland-Brill Cemetery #2	Guadalupe	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Homesite and Burial Place of General Joseph Burton Johnson	Freestone	Plantation	
Hood Family Cemetery	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hook Cemetery	Caldwell	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hope Providence Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hopewell Cemetery #1	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hopewell Cemetery #2	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hopewell Cemetery #4	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hopewell Cemetery #5	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hopkinsville Community, a Colony of Freedmen	DeWitt	Community	Historical Marker
Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce	Harris	Business	Historical Marker
Houston Negro Hospital	Harris	Hospital	National Register
Houston Negro Hospital School of Nursing Building	Harris	School	National Register

Hubbard Family Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Hudgins Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hudgins-Blake House	Marion	Homestead	Historical Marker
Huff Cemetery	Caldwell	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Hughes Cemetery #2	Ellis	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Humble Negro Cemetery	Harris	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Huson Cemetery	Collin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Huston-Tillotson College, Evans Industrial Building	Travis	School	National Register
Ilka Cemetery	Guadalupe	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Independence Heights Residential Historic District	Harris	Community	National Register
Independence Park	Harris	Park	National Register
Isgrig House	Colorado	Homestead	Historical Marker
Island Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Israel Chapel A.M.E. Church	Jefferson	Church	Historical Marker
Jackson Family Cemetery	Chambers	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Jackson Springhill Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
James E. Guinn School	Tarrant	School	Historical Marker
James Tarrant Pattison	Waller	Plantation	
Jarvis Christian College	Wood	School	Historical Marker
Jasper Gibbs Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Jemison Quarters Cemetery	Anderson	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Jennie Brooks House	Bastrop	Homestead	National Register
Jerusalem Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Jerusalem Memorial Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	San Augustine	Church	Historical Marker
Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church	Harrison	Church	Historical Marker
John Henry and Minnie Tate Brewer House	Travis	Homestead	National Register
Johns Family Cemetery	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Johnson Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Jones Chapel United Methodist Church	Bee	Church	Historical Marker
Jones Valley-Mims Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Jordan Family Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Jordan Grove Missionary Baptist Church	Harris	Church	Historical Marker
Joseph Lane Gravesite	Caldwell	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Joshua Cemetery #1	Victoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Joshua Cemetery #2	Victoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Joshua Chapel A.M.E. Church	Ellis	Church	Historical Marker
Judge J.B. Williamson House	Harrison	Plantation	
Kaufman City African American Cemetery	Kaufman	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Kaufman City Cemetery African American Section	Kaufman	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Kay Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Kellough Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Kelly Lake Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Kendleton	Fort Bend	Community	Historical Marker
Kendleton		Community	Historical Marker
Kerr Community Center	Bastrop	Community Center	National Register
Killibrew Cemetery	Goliad	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
King Star Baptist Church	Kleberg	Church	Historical Marker
Kings-Tears Mortuary	Travis	Business	Historical Marker
Knights and Daughters Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Kohler-McPhaul House	Bastrop	Homestead	National Register
Kohrville Community	Harris	Community	Historical Marker
Kountze Baptist Church	Hardin	School	Historical Marker
Kukabur	Caldwell	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
L. Butler Nelson Cemetery	Dallas	Cemetery	Historical Marker
L.C. Anderson Hall	Waller	School	National Register
Lafayette #1	Upshur	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Lampasas Colored School	Lampasas	School	National Register

Lane Chapel C.M.E. Church	Denton	Church	Historical Marker
Laurel Hill Cemetery #2	San Jacinto	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Lee Cemetery	Upshur	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Lee Chapel A.M.E. Church	Brown	Church	Historical Marker
Lee Springs Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Liberty Baptist Church	Washington	Church	Historical Marker
Liberty Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Liberty Community Cemetery	Washington	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Liberty Hill Cemetery #1	San Jacinto	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Liendo	Waller	Plantation	
Lilly Island Cemetery	Polk	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Limerick-Frazier House	Travis	Homestead	National Register
Lincoln High School	Dallas	School	Historical Marker
Lindley Slave Cemetery	Grimes	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Linney-Acie Cemetery	Liberty	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Livestone Lodge No. 152, F. & A.M.	Dallas	Organization	Historical Marker
Lochridge Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Lockhart Plantation	Washington	Plantation	
Lockhart Vocational High School (Carver HS)	Caldwell	School	National Register
Lone Star Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Lone Star Cemetery	Kaufman	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Lott Canada School	Bee	School	Historical Marker
Lott Cemetery #2	Goliad	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Lucille Cemetery	Ellis	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Lyday Cemetery	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Macedonia Baptist Church	Taylor	Church	Historical Marker
Macedonia Baptist Church	De Witt	Church	National Register
Macedonia Baptist Church Cemetery	Sabine	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Macedonia Cemetery	Henderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Magdalene Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Magnolia	Anderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Magnolia Cemetery	Anderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Magnolia Cemetery	Anderson	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Mallory-Old Myrtle Springs Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Marian Anderson High School	Madison	School	Historical Marker
Marian Berea Baptist Church Cemetery	Liberty	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Marshall-Carver High School	Williamson	School	Historical Marker
Martin Hall at Texas College	Smith	School	National Register
Matt Haynes Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Mattox Cemetery	Upshur	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Mauldin Memorial Garden Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
McAdams Cemetery	Walker	Cemetery	Historical Marker
McDaniel Cemtery #2	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
McDonald House	Upshur	Plantation	Historical Marker
McGrue Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
McKinney House and Mill Complex District	Travis	Homestead	National Register
McWilliams Cemetery	Shelby	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Medal of Honor Fight, 1875	Val Verde	Military	Historical Marker
Melissa Cemetery	Collin	Cemetery	Historical Marker

Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church	Travis	Church	Historical Marker
Midway Cemetery	Polk	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Milby Hill Cemetery	San Jacinto	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Mims Slave Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Mission Valley	Medina	Community	Historical Marker
Mission Valley Cemetery #1	Victoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Monte Verdi	Rusk	Plantation	
Montgomery Cemetery	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Mosier Valley School	Tarrant	School	Historical Marker
Moss Hill Community Cemetery	Tyler	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Mother Zion Missionary Baptist Church	Matagorda	Church	Historical Marker
Mount Carmel Missionary Baptist Church	Harris	Church	Historical Marker
Mount Gilead Baptist Church	Tarrant	Church	Historical Marker
Mount Hebron Cemetery	Kaufman	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Mount Horeb Baptist Church	Blanco	Church	Historical Marker
Mount Olive Baptist Church	Bastrop	Church	Historical Marker
Mount Olive Baptist Church	Tarrant	Church	Historical Marker
Mount Olive Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Mount Pilgrim Cemetery	Kaufman	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Mount Pilgrim Missionary Baptist Church	Matagorda	Church	Historical Marker
Mount Pleasant Baptist Church	Harris	Church	Historical Marker
Mount Pleasant Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Mount Pleasant Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Mount Pleasant Cemetery	Gregg	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Mount Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church	McLennan	Church	Historical Marker
Mount Vernon African Methodist Episcopal Church	Anderson	Church	National Register

Mount Zion C.M.E. Church	Panola	Church	Historical Marker
Mount Zion Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Mount Zion Cemetery SE	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Mount Zion United Methodist Church	McLennan	Church	Historical Marker
Mount Zion United Methodist Church	Bell	Church	National Register
Mt. Olive Evergreen Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Mt. Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church	Wichita	Church	Historical Marker
Munston Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Nap Neal Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Neal Cemetery	Upshur	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Near Southeast Historic District	Tarrant	Community	National Register
Neck Memorial Cemetery	Ellis	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Negro Slave Grave	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
New Bethel Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
New Canaan Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

New Home Cemetery NE	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
New Home Cemetery SE	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
New Hope Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
New Hope Cemetery # 2	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
New Hope Cemetery #1	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
New Hope Cemetery #2	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
New Hope Missionary Baptist Church	Jefferson	Church	Historical Marker
New Red Bank Cemetery	Kaufman	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
New Trinity Cemetery	Tarrant	Cemetery	Historical Marker
New Zion Baptist Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
O.J. Thomas High School	Milam	School	Historical Marker
Oak Grove Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Oak Hill Baptist Church	Fort Bend	Church	Historical Marker
Oak Hill Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Oak Hill Cemetery #1	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Oak Hill Cemetery #2	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Oakwood Black Cemetery	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Oakwood Cemetery	Tarrant	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Oakwood Cemetery Annex	Travis	Cemetery	National Register
Ogden Family Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Old Freedman's-Club House Cemetery	Kaufman	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Old Hill-Blackman Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Old Lima Baptist Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Old North Church Cemetery	Nacogdoches	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Old Oakland Plantation	Brazoria	Plantation	
Old Powder Mill Cemetery	Harrison	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Old Rock Baptist Church	Atascosa	Church	Historical Marker
Old Saint Louis Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Old Sandy Creek Cemetery	Limestone	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Old Settlers Cemetery at Wilson Creek	Collin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Old Slave Cemetery	Denton	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Old Spring Seat Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Old Warsaw Cemetery	Kaufman	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Oscar Lindsay House	Harris	Homestead	National Register
Our Mother of Mercy Catholic Church and Parsonage	Tarrant	Church	National Register
Our Mother of Mercy School	Tarrant	School	National Register
Pace Cemetery #1	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Palestine Missionary Baptist Church	Victoria	Church	Historical Marker
Paradise Family Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Patrick Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Paul Quinn College	McLennan	School	Historical Marker
Peabody School	Hill	School	Historical Marker
Peaceful Rest Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Peace-Holmes Cemetery	Denton	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Pelham Cemetery	Navarro	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Pettus African American Cemetery	Bee	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Peyton Colony Lime Kiln	Blanco	Kiln	Historical Marker
Phillips Cemetery	Guadalupe	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Philpott Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church	Anderson	Church	Historical Marker
Pilgrims Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Pine Grove School	Cherokee	School	Historical Marker
Pine Hill Cemetery	Anderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Pine Springs Cemetery	Henderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Pine Top Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Piney Grove Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Pinkston Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Plano Cemetery	Collin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Plantation Home of Edwin Waller 1800-1883	Waller	Plantation	
Plantation House	Marion	Plantation	
Pleasant Green Baptist Church	Gregg	Church	Historical Marker
Pleasant Green Cemetery	San Jacinto	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Pleasant Grove Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Pleasant Hill Baptist Church	Harrison	Church	Historical Marker
Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church	Bowie	Church	Historical Marker
Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church	Hill	Church	Historical Marker
Pleasant Hill School	Cass	School	National Register
Ploeger-Kerr-White House	Bastrop	Homestead	National Register
Port Bolivar	Galveston	Port	Historical Marker
Post Oak School	Houston	School	Historical Marker
Powell Cemetery	San Jacinto	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Powell Point School	Fort Bend	School	Historical Marker
Prairie Grove Cemetery	Harris	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Prairie View A&M University	Waller	School	Historical Marker
President's House at Texas College	Smith	School	National Register
Prospect Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Providence Cemetery	Burleson	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Queen City Heights Historic District	Dallas	Community	National Register
R.B.S. Foster Home	Grimes	Plantation	
R.F. Hardin High School	Brown	School	National Register

R.O. Key Mountain Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Rainbow Memorial Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Redwine Cemetery	Ellis	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Reedy Chapel A.M.E. Church	Galveston	Church	Historical Marker
Restlawn Cemetery	Hidalgo	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Rhode Island Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Richardson Cemetery #1	Henderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Ritson Morris and Elmwood Plantation	Harris	Plantation	
Riverside Public School	Tarrant	School	National Register
Roberson Family Cemetery #1	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Robert S. Stanley House	Travis	Homestead	Historical Marker
Robinson Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Rock Springs Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Bosque	Church	Historical Marker
Rockey Mountain Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Rocky Branch Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Rocky Hollow Cemetery	Williamson	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Romine Avenue Historic District	Dallas	Community	National Register
Roseland Plantation Home	Van Zandt	Plantation	
Route of Nolan Expedition	Terry	Military	Historical Marker
Rowland Cemetery	Burleson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Rucker Community Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Sabine Pass Cemetery	Jefferson	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Saddler Cemetery	Montgomery	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Saint Andrews United Methodist Church of Fort Worth	Tarrant	Church	Historical Marker
Saint Emily Methodist Church	Chambers	Church	Historical Marker
Saint Emmanuel Missionary Baptist Church	Denton	Church	Historical Marker
Saint James A.M.E. Church	Ellis	Church	Historical Marker

Saint James United Methodist Church of Huntsville	Walker	Church	Historical Marker
Saint John Baptist Church	Nueces	Church	Historical Marker
Saint Louis Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Saint Luke African Methodist Episcopal Church	McLennan	Church	Historical Marker
Saint Mark C.M.E. Church	Gregg	Church	Historical Marker
Saint Marks Cemetery	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Saint Mary's Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Saint Paul A.M.E. Church	Harris	Church	Historical Marker
Saint Paul Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	Orange	Church	Historical Marker
Saint Paul United Methodist Church	Galveston	Church	Historical Marker
Saint Philip's College	Bexar	School	Historical Marker
Saint Philip's Episcopal Church	Bexar	Church	Historical Marker
Saint Therese Catholic Church	Orange	Church	Historical Marker

Saint Violet Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Saint's Delight Baptist Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Salem Cemetery #2	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Salem United Methodist Church	Orange	Church	Historical Marker
Sam Houston Industrial and Training School	Walker	School	Historical Marker
Samuel Chapel Cemetery	Austin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
San Felipe de Austin Cemetery	Austin	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Sand Flat Cemetery	Henderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Sandhill Black Cemetery	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Sapenter Cemetery	Goliad	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Sayers Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Second Baptist Church of Waco	McLennan	Church	Historical Marker
Seminole-Negro Scouts	Val Verde	Military	Historical Marker
Session Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Sessums-James House	Harris	Homestead	National Register
Settlement Community	Galveston	Community	Historical Marker
Seven Star Cemetery	Bell	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Shady Grove	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Shady Grove Cemetery	Kaufman	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Sheldon-Tyler Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Shelton's Bear Creek Cemetery	Dallas	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Shiloh A.M.E. Church	Galveston	Church	Historical Marker
Shiloh Baptist Church	Gregg	Church	Historical Marker
Shiloh Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Shiloh Cemetery	Burleson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Shiloh Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Shiloh Cemetery	Rusk	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church	Madison	Church	Historical Marker
Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church and School	Freestone	Church	Historical Marker

Shorter Chapel A.M.E. Church	Lee	Church	Historical Marker
Siloam Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Simpson Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Site of Bartlett Colored School	Williamson	School	Historical Marker
Site of Blackshear High School	Ector	School	Historical Marker
Site of Blackshear/Fisher School	Henderson	School	Historical Marker
Site of Booker T. Washington High School	Wichita	School	Historical Marker
Site of Booker T. Washington School	Bell	School	Historical Marker
Site of Booker T. Washington School	Fannin	School	Historical Marker
Site of Center Grove School	Houston	School	Historical Marker
Site of Dunbar High School	Limestone	School	Historical Marker
Site of Extinct Town of Hammond	Robertson	Community	
Site of Fastrill	Cherokee	Business	Historical Marker

Site of Gum Creek School	Henderson	School	Historical Marker
Site of Henry High School	Anderson	School	Historical Marker
Site of Henry T. Scott School	Tyler	School	Historical Marker
Site of Hilliard High School	Matagorda	School	Historical Marker
Site of J.H. Rowe School	Jasper	School	Historical Marker
Site of Lincoln High School	Anderson	School	National Register
Site of Marfa Army Airfield	Presidio	Military	Historical Marker
Site of McKnight Plaza	Anderson	Business	Historical Marker
Site of Public School No. 2 for African Americans	Cherokee	School	Historical Marker
Site of Raven Hill	San Jacinto	Plantation	
Site of Rincon/Douglass School	Bexar	School	Historical Marker
Site of Shiloh School	Gregg	School	Historical Marker
Site of Smith Plantation	Fannin	Plantation	
Site of Wildhurst	Cherokee	Business	Historical Marker

Sixth Street Historic District	Travis	Community	National Register
Slave Burial Ground in Old Round Rock Cemetery	Williamson	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Slave Cemetery	Hays	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Slave WLAL Cemetery	Waller	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Sloan Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Solomon Coles and the Solomon Coles School	Nueces	School	Historical Marker
South Union Missionary Baptist Church	Anderson	Church	Historical Marker
Spann-Sweed Catholic Cemetery	Washington	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Spring Creek Cemetery	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Spring Ridge Cemetery	San Jacinto	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Springfield Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Springfield Missionary Baptist Church	Milam	Church	Historical Marker
Springhill Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church	Denton	Church	Historical Marker

St. James Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	Smith	Church	National Register
St. John Missionary Baptist Church	Tarrant	Church	Historical Marker
St. John's A.M.E. Church	Limestone	Church	Historical Marker
St. Paul Baptist Church	Lee	Church	Historical Marker
St. Paul Methodist Church	Red River	Church	Historical Marker
St. Paul School	Hunt	School	Historical Marker
St. Paul United Methodist Church	Chambers	Church	Historical Marker
St. Peter's Baptist Church	Matagorda	Church	Historical Marker
St. Phillip's Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
St. Rose Cemetery	Bee	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Standifer Cemetery	Bosque	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
State Penitentiary C.S.A. and Texas Civil War Manufacturing (Civil War)	Walker	Prison	Historical Marker
Steane Cemetery	Henderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Stephenson Cemetery	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Stilley-Young House	Marion	Homestead	National Register
Strong Cemetery	Rusk	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Sugar Hill Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Summerfield Community Cemetery	Upshur	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Swanson Cemetery	Anderson	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Sweeny Plantation	Brazoria	Plantation	Historical Marker
Sweeny-Waddy Log Cabin	Brazoria	Homestead	Historical Marker
Sweet Canaan Cemetery	Guadalupe	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Sweet Hill Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Sweet Home Cemetery	Guadalupe	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Sweet Home Vocational and Agricultural School	Guadalupe	School	National Register
Sweet Union Baptist Church	Cherokee	Church	Historical Marker
Tait Compound	Colorado	Plantation	
Taylor # 2	Houston	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Teachers State Association of Texas Building	Travis	School	National Register

Tenth Cavalry Creek	Wichita	Military	Historical Marker
Tenth Street Historic District	Dallas	Community	National Register
Texas A&M University at Prairieview; Banks W.R. Library	Waller	Library	National Register
Texas Civil War Iron Works	Cherokee	Business	Historical Marker
The Civilian Conservation Corps at Abilene State Park	Taylor	CCC	Historical Marker
The Colony Cemetery	Hood	Cemetery	Historical Marker
The Grove	Gregg	Church	Historical Marker
The Hill	Tarrant	Community	Historical Marker
The Savage Schools	Hill	School	Historical Marker
Thomas Lumback Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Thomas-Dumas Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Thompson Plantations	Hays	Plantation	
Thurber Cemetery	Erath	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Tillotson College	Travis	School	Historical Marker

Town Bluff African American Cemetery	Tyler	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Trenton Cemetery	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Trinidad Cemetery #2	Henderson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Trinity Chapel A.M.E. Church	Trinity	Church	Historical Marker
Trinity Farms/Rancho Grande Cemetery	Dallas	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Trinity United Methodist Church	Harris	Church	Historical Marker
Trotti Slave Cemetery	Jasper	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Tunstall Family Grave	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Union Cemetery	Fannin	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Union Grove Cemetery	Upshur	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Union Hill Cemetery	Navarro	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Union Hill Missionary Baptist Church	Bastrop	Church	Historical Marker
Unknown Cemetery	Burnet	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Unknown Cemetery	Burnet	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Unknown Colored Cemetery	Chambers	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Unnamed African American Cemetery	Dallas	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Unnamed African American Cemetery	Dallas	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Unnamed Cemetery	Hidalgo	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Veterinary Hospital	Waller	School	National Register
Village Creek Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Vine Grove Christian Church	Matagorda	Church	Historical Marker
Wakfield Cemetery	Ellis	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Waldeck Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Walker Montgomery Cemetery #1	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Walker Montgomery Cemetery #2	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Wallace Cemetery	Madison	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Walnut Creek Black Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Walnut Spring Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Walnut Springs Cemetery	Ellis	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Walter Brown Cemetery	Chambers	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

Ward Cemetery	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Ware Home	Harrison	Plantation	
Warren-White Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Waters Bluff Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Wayman Chapel A.M.E. Church	Bell	Church	Historical Marker
Wayman Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church	Ellis	Church	Historical Marker
Webb Branch Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Webster Chapel United Methodist Church	Victoria	Church	National Register
Webster-Mimosa Hall Cemetery	Harrison	Cemetery	
Wesley Chapel A.M.E. Church	Hays	Church	Historical Marker
Wesley Chapel A.M.E. Church	Williamson	Church	Historical Marker
Wesley Tabernacle United Methodist Church	Galveston	Church	Historical Marker
West Chapel Cemetery	Camp	Cemetery	Cemetery Number

West Columbia Paraise Cemetery	Brazoria	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
West End Memorial Cemetery	Madison	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
West Salado Cemetery	Bell	Cemetery	Historical Marker
West Sde Memorial Park Cemetery	Ellis	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Westbrook Memorial Gardens	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Westview Cemetery	Smith	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Wheatley Place Historic District	Dallas	Community	National Register
Wheeler Family Cemetery	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Wheeler Springs Community	Houston	Community	Historical Marker
White Cemetery	Guadalupe	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
White Rock Chapel	Dallas	Church	Historical Marker
Whitt Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Whittaker Memorial Cemetery	Cass	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Wiergate	Newton	Community	Historical Marker
Wiley College	Harrison	School	Historical Marker

William Garrett Plantation House	San Augustine	Plantation	National Register
William Mackey House	Harris	Homestead	National Register
Williams-Anderson House	Smith	Homestead	National Register
Willis Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Willow Grove Community Cemetery	McLennan	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Wilson Cemetery	Leon	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Wilson Chapel Methodist Church	Madison	Church	Historical Marker
Wilson Utility Potter Kilns Archaeological District	Guadalupe	Kiln	National Register
Winfrey Cemetery #1	Chambers	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Wisbey Cemetery	Goliad	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Woods-Moore Slave Cemetery	Bastrop	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Wortham Cemetery	Freestone	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Wyatt Chapel Community Cemetery	Waller	Cemetery	Historical Marker

Wyatt Street Shotgun House Historic District	Ellis	Community	National Register
Yorktown	DeWitt	Community	Historical Marker
Z. Motley Cemetery	Dallas	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Zion Fair Baptist	Wilson	Cemetery	Cemetery Number
Zion Hill Baptist Church		Church	Historical Marker
Zion Hill Baptist Church Cemetery	Nacogdoches	Cemetery	Historical Marker
Zion Hill Historic District	Nacogdoches	Community	National Register
Zion Hill Missionary Baptist Church	Tyler	Church	Historical Marker
Zion Missionary Baptist Church	Tarrant	Cemetery	Historical Marker

References

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